SATURDAY NIGHT

JANUARY 3, 1953 10 CENTS

—Malak

OTTAWA SNOW means a special brand of fun for youngsters

A Gamble and the Constitution . . . . . Eugene Forsey
The Large and the Small of It . . . . . Kay Rex

What to Expect in 1953

by Hugh Garner

CANADA will be 86 years old in 1953, a young country in age and a young country in growth and expansion. Measured against its tremendous size the country's geographical changes will be minuscule, but from the puny viewpoint of men they will be gigantic. New land areas of the Arctic will be discovered by the aerial-geodetic survey being carried out by the Air Force, and the dismantling of Gut Dam on the upper St. Lawrence River will add several feet of dry land to the shores and beaches of the Great Lakes. At Kitimat, BC, and in Labrador and Ungava man is literally moving mountains to build iron and aluminum empires that will dwarf any now in existence. Rivers that have flowed unmolested for a million years will be dammed and harnessed, and made to run the other way, to supply the power for the mills, mines and milking machines of a Canada that is fast swallowing its frontiers. Throughout the prairies and the North-West Territories a thousand drilling rigs will bore beneath the geography to the lakes and oceans of green-black oil which will push the pistons and turn the wheels of Canada's future economy.

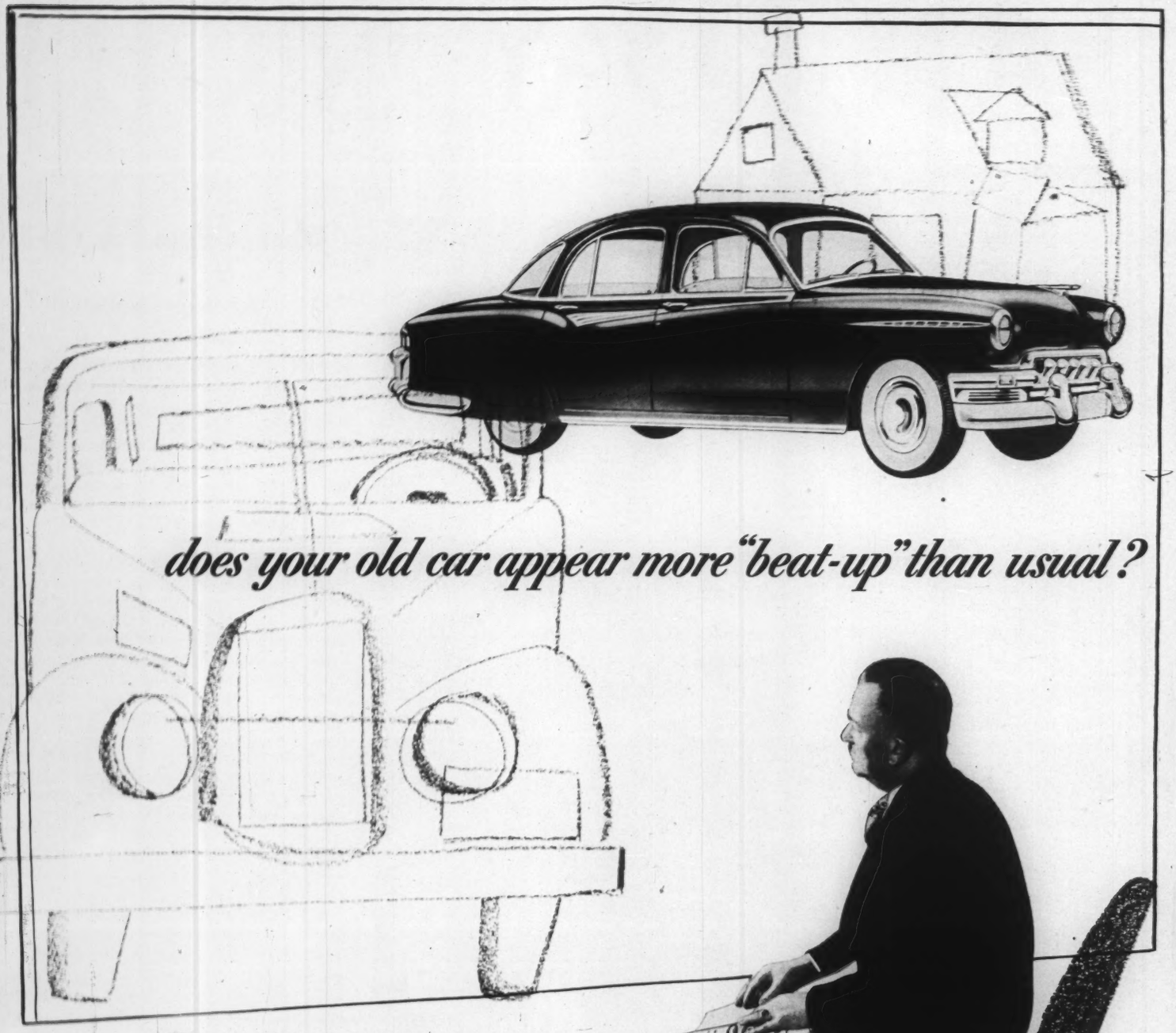
Canada will be slightly warmer in 1953, in line with a climatic trend that for 50 years has been making the North Temperate Zone warmer year after year. The average Canadian community may expect 20 thunderstorms during the year, and the heaviest falls of snow will not occur in the Arctic tundra but in Quebec City and Walkerton, Ont.

IN 1953 there will be 2½ per cent more Canadians, most of them men, and most of Anglo-Saxon and Celtic descent, with those of French ancestry quickly closing the gap between the two dominant races. More Canadians will live in towns and cities than on the farm, but tens of thousands of these town dwellers will long for a place in the country and will settle for a garden plot in suburbia. The average Canadian will be taller, richer and healthier than he was in the year past, and will own more Mixmasters, automobiles and bank books than ever before in his history. Over 3,000 of us will be killed in car accidents, while another thousand of us will commit suicide by traditional means.

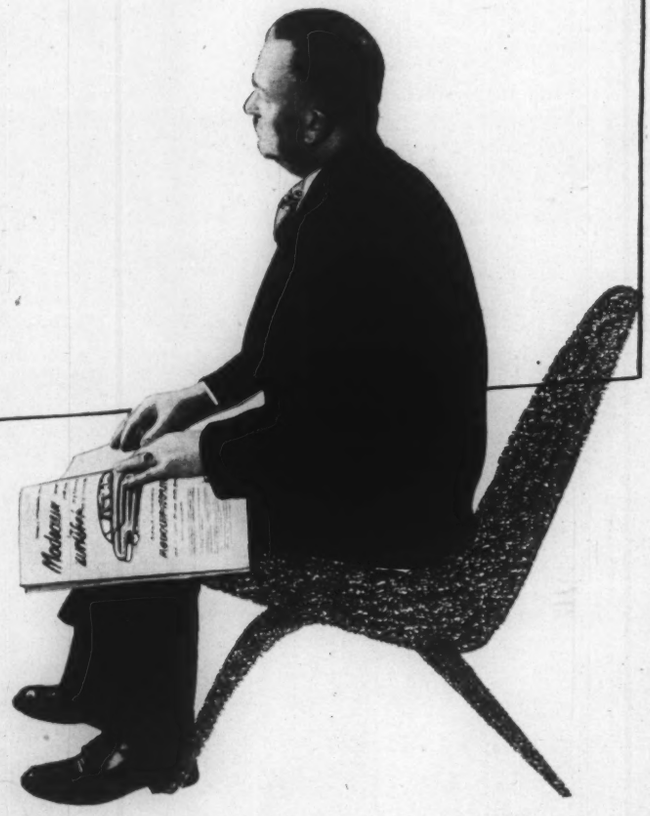
It will be almost impossible to contact diphtheria and typhoid fever in 1953, and difficult to die of appendicitis or anaemia. There will probably be immunization against tuberculosis and infantile paralysis, but ulcers and nervous breakdowns will become more prevalent among the population. National Health Insurance will be opposed by the Canadian Medical Association, and the doctors will be backed by the Federal Government, which will point out that there are not enough hospital beds and other facilities to make it feasible at this time.

Alcoholism will be treated as a health problem in all provinces, but drug addiction will still be treated

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8



does your old car appear more "beat-up" than usual?



If so, it's probably because you have been reading some of those colorful magazine advertisements announcing new models. Millions of Canadians find out about automobiles from their national magazines. Here is Canada's greatest motor show.

> *In magazines automobile manufacturers get the quality of printing and colors that enable them to show their cars with mirror-like fidelity. Furthermore, in magazines they show their automobiles simultaneously in every community across Canada. Whether you live on a Prairie farm or in an East-coast fishing village, you get news of new automobile models designed for your comfort, pleasure and convenience, as soon as people in Toronto or Montreal.*

But, as realistically as automobiles can be shown in magazine advertising, there's nothing like the real thing. After you compare the values set forth so clearly in your magazine, why not go to your nearest dealer and try out one of the new models?

the magazine advertising bureau of Canada

21 Dundas Square, Toronto, 1

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 68 No. 13 Whole No. 3113

CANADA

What to Expect in 1953 ..... Hugh Garner 1
Ottawa Letter ..... John A. Stevenson 4
A Gamble and the Constitution ..... Eugene Forsey 9
Around Ottawa: Beauty in a Snowy Mood ..... Malak 10
BC's School of Mines Pays Off ..... R. A. Francis 13
Carnegie: International Benefactor ..... Shane MacKay 14

INTERNATIONAL

A Fresh Look at an Obscure War ..... Patrick O'Donovan 12
New Teamwork for 1953 ..... Willson Woodside 17

EDITORIALS

Can't Control Ideas by Laws or Censors; Production and Wealth; Defence and Economics; New Voice for Canada; Frustrated Nation on Wheels; Heroes and Hero-worship 5

BUSINESS

What Keeps Prices High? ..... C. M. Short 15
First Steps to Cheaper Houses ..... Gerald Waring 20
Financing Commonwealth Development ..... John L. Marston 21

WOMEN

Color at Lachute ..... Elizabeth Watson 29
The Large and the Small of it ..... Kay Rex 30

FILMS

A Windup for the Year ..... Mary Lowrey Ross 25

TRAVEL

Scandinavia: The Three Kingdoms ..... Joyce Dye 23

LIGHTER SIDE

What's Ahead, Lady Wonder? ..... Mary Lowrey Ross 33

BOOKS

"King George V" (Harold Nicolson) ..... E. L. M. Burns 26
"One of Our Submarines" (Edward Young) ..... William Sclater 26
"Ceramics for the Potter" (Ruth Home) ..... Melwyn Breen 26
"Papa's Table D'Hote" (Maria Sermolino) ..... J. L. Charlesworth 27

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Letters 7
Crossword 33
Records 25

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

MICHAEL YOUNG business forecasting for 1953 spotlights some significant changes in Canadian economy and thinking . . . STUART KEATE, publisher of *The Victoria Times*, turns a critical journalist's eye on the medical profession: "A Prescription for Doctors" . . . Ottawa writer and head of Carleton College School of Journalism, WILFRED EGGLESTON discusses the basic philosophy of the historic Rowell-Sirois Report which he calls "The Successful Failure" . . . N. J. BERRILL (McGill Professor who wrote best-selling "Journey Into Wonder") writes a fascinating article "Winds to America" . . . "Is There Room for Women at the Top?"—this question concerns the availability of half our potential leadership material at a time when our social system needs all its brains and competence if it is to survive. MADAME RENEE VAUTELET examines reasons for scarcity of women in top level positions . . . "Montreal's Mobile Crime Laboratory"—a picture story describing methods and operations of the new "detective on wheels" . . . PAUL A. GARDNER writes about entertainment fast-regaining popularity in "Vaudeville Lives Again in Ottawa".

EDITORIAL BOARD
Robertson Davies, J. A. Irving, E. J. Pratt

EDITOR
Gwyn Kinsey

MANAGING EDITOR
John Yocom

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Hugh Garner, Willson Woodside

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR
Herbert McManus

WOMEN'S EDITOR
Bernice Coffey

ASSISTANT EDITORS
Melwyn Breen, John Irwin, Margaret Ness, Michael Young

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Robertson Davies, Peter Donovan, Paul Duval, Marjorie Thompson Flint, R. L. Hoadley, Carroll Kilpatrick (Washington), Hugh MacLennan (Montreal), Beverley Nichols (London), Mary Lowrey Ross, Lister Sinclair, John A. Stevenson (Ottawa), Anthony West (New York)

Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary), Marjorie Budd (Editorial Assistant)

Lloyd M. Hodgkinson . . . Advertising Sales Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
Birks Building, Montreal, Canada
Editorial and Advertising Offices
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

Jack Kent Cooke, President and Publisher; George Collington, Vice-President and General Manager; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and Director of Sales; Neil M. Watt, Treasurer and Comptroller; George Colvin, Assistant Comptroller; William Zimmerman, Q.C., Secretary.

Gordon Rumgay ..... Director of Circulation
E. M. Pritchard ..... Director of Manufacturing

VANOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Donald Cooke Inc., 551 Fifth Ave.; LOS ANGELES 48, 6399 Wilshire Blvd.; LONDON, England, 16 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.1.

Craven 'A' are supreme in their quality..

How richly Craven 'A' deserve the fame they enjoy all over the world! So cool to the tongue and kind to the throat, they are completely and delightfully satisfying. Unapproached in their supreme quality, Craven 'A' are made from the world's costliest tobaccos.

CRAVEN PLAIN
without cork tip —
same fine quality as Craven 'A'

Craven 'A'
will not affect the throat
The largest selling cork-tip cigarette in the world.

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • London
Winnipeg • Regina • Calgary • Vancouver

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

Orders accepted for execution on all stock exchanges

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Established 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON ENG. WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER VICTORIA
LONDON KITCHENER BRANTFORD HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

Femme au Café — By Edzard

Now on sale and display together with other new examples by this modern French painter.

LAING GALLERIES
194 Bloor St. West—Just West Avenue Road

A TIMELY SERVICE

for busy Sales-Promotion Depts.

If you are short-handed in your Advertising and Sales-Promotion Departments, here is an "extension" service which can be particularly helpful. Just drop a line to

SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS
71 RICHMOND STREET W., TORONTO

A Complete Advertising-Printing Service

OTTAWA LETTER

Currie Report Upsets Cabinet

by John A. Stevenson

THE REPORT of George S. Currie upon administrative frailties of the Department of National Defence has come like manna from heaven to the Opposition and leaves the Government upon what cricketers call a very sticky wicket. But the deplorable inefficiency, which the report reveals with chapter and verse to support its damning verdict, is an old story in the military annals of the British race.

The memoirs of British statesmen teem with lamentations about the shortcomings of the War Office, and there is a long record of investigations of them by parliamentary committees and Royal Commissions after various wars. Lloyd George records in his "War Memoirs" how, when he assumed charge of the newly formed Ministry of Munitions in 1915, he was appalled at the administrative muddle which he found in a most important section of the activities of the War Office. He wrote of "the mental obtuseness of most of the officials, their ingrained distrust, misunderstanding and contempt of all business men" and their disposition "to place obstacles in the way of everyone who tried to help them or relieve them of some part of their burden."

He summed up his indictment in these words: "The rigid and hardened mentality of the War Office refused to bend or give to any facts, which were not stale with age and chronicled in accepted military histories. They rejected all experience which had not been taught during the training they received in the days of their youth. I had been driven by their stubborn attitude to the conclusion that, if we waited until our Whitehall generals woke up to realities, it might be too late to save the situation."

LONG AGO this unfortunate disdain for administrative efficiency was transplanted from London to Ottawa where it flourished in the old Ministry of Militia and was inherited from it by the Department of National Defence. The Ministry controlling our armed forces has been the graveyard of more than one political reputation. During the First World War Sir Robert Borden found it necessary to get rid of his Minister of Militia, the redoubtable Sir Sam Hughes, and in 1939 the results of the inquiry into the contract for Bren guns were a factor in impelling Mackenzie King to substitute Mr. Norman Rogers for Mr. Ian Mackenzie as Minister of National Defence.

When the outbreak of the war in Korea and the ensuing general deterioration of the international situation caused our Government to plan, with the approval of most of the country, a large expansion of Canada's armed forces and armaments, the most competent administrator available ought to have been given charge of the Department of National Defence. The Hon. C. G. Power, who had been a most efficient Minister of Air, would have been a very appropriate choice.

But in an unfortunate moment for himself Prime Minister St. Laurent chose to leave this key department in the hands of Mr. Brooke Claxton, whose genius obviously does not lie in the field of efficient administration. There is no question of his industry and it can be taken for granted that he labored long and late at the onerous duties, which had fallen to his lot. But the length of labors does not guarantee their utility. Mr. Claxton is primarily a propagandist of the political faith that he has adopted, an adroit legalistic advocate of the causes dear to his heart with a mind very fertile in schemes for promoting the fortunes of the Liberal party.

IT IS NOW quite apparent that he is devoid of the administrative gifts, which are essential for the efficient management of a great department of government. The report of Mr. Currie shows how warnings about serious scandals at Petawawa and other places were sent repeatedly to the army's headquarters in Ottawa and that no effective action was taken to check them. It is all very well to say that Mr. Claxton was betrayed by incompetent subordinates, but it is the business of a Minister to see that his subordinates are competent.

Mr. Claxton had lots of time to traipse abroad to international conferences and make an aerial pilgrimage to Korea, but he evidently had not the time or inclination to give serious attention to the administrative mess, which was developing in his Department. When during last session the Opposition turned the searchlight of publicity upon the scandals at Petawawa and elsewhere and called the Government to account for them, Mr. Claxton, while admitting that there had been considerable pillaging of military stores and equipment, airily took the line that a mountain was being made out of a molehill: that the aggregate value of the losses incurred was trivial by comparison with the vast total expenditures of the Department of National Defence; that such scandals as had been uncovered were minor blots upon his Department's general record of efficiency and rectitude. He treated the demand for the investigation of the expenditures of defence program as a personal insult and staved it off as long as he could.

But Mr. Currie, so far from sustaining his claims, found evidence of a culpable laxity permeating the whole administrative system of the Department of National Defence, extending to its highest levels and suggested drastic remedies for it. An al-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

EDITORIALS

Can't Control Ideas by Laws or Censors

THE ART of politics never has been noted for its niceties, nor its practitioners for unfailing good taste. The very nature of the relentless struggle for public favor works against sublety of thought or refinement of phrase, and leads those who are part of the struggle into strange sorties and abortive forays. But recognition of such pressure on politicians is not an excuse for their mistakes, and realization of their good motives does not make some of their methods any more palatable.

How motive and method can be good and bad has been shown recently by the Leader of the Opposition, Col. Drew. His argument is very strong when he criticizes the Government's plans for the development of television in Canada, but he weakens his position when he denounces a specific program presented by the CBC. For then he drags the question of censorship into a debate which should concern only the rights or wrongs of a government monopoly of an important means of informing and entertaining the public.

It is difficult to understand how a man of Col. Drew's fine taste and intelligence came to criticize so bitterly the telecast play "Hilda Morgan," unless it was to give support to Mr. Duplessis, who has demanded the right to censor all television programs in Quebec province.

We hope Col. Drew will give this matter of censorship careful thought, if he has not done so already. Censorship is a thing easier to condone than to justify, easier to impose than to enforce. It means giving one or more persons the power to decide what all of us shall read or hear or watch, and by inference what we shall think. It is a power based on a lie, the lie that ideas can be controlled by law.

"HILDA MORGAN" can be criticized as a play. It may have been a good play or a bad play, but when we criticize it for discussing a real social problem, then we admit we are afraid of that problem, that we are afraid of exploring the dark places in our society, and we are subscribing to the odd theory that if we ignore an unpleasant fact long enough, it will go away and stop bothering us.

If we say a broadcast discussion of illegitimacy is not in good taste, then we must have a clear idea in our own minds of what constitutes good taste. Is it an exchange of insults between leering comedians, or a saccharine popular song, or Hamlet's exchanges with his mother? And if we appoint men to be the guardians of good taste, we assume that most of the people who buy television sets need such guardians — a conclusion we are sure Col. Drew would not support.

The Leader of the Opposition had an opportunity to ponder the matter of good taste when one of his followers, Mr. Chester S. McLure, who represents the PEI constituency of Queens, made some crude remarks about the internationally famous photographer, Mr. Yousuf Karsh. Mr. Karsh, who was born in Armenia but has been a Canadian for several years, aroused Mr. McLure's anger when he exercised his right to say what he thought about some meals he had been served during a visit to Prince Edward Island. Mr. McLure had just as much of a right to dispute that opinion, but in doing so he called Mr. Karsh a "foreigner" and "doubtful Canadian" — surely a more serious breach of good taste than a telecast play which drew three protests from those who saw it.

New Year Slalom

Production and Wealth

THE EGG and the Briton will be on more intimate terms next spring. Egg rationing in the United Kingdom will be dropped then, because the black market has been taking so many eggs the ration could not be enforced. When a Labor critic suggested more enforcement officers might make the rationing system work, the food minister, Gwylim Lloyd George replied that then there would be more enforcement officers than hens.

The British minister's quip illustrates the difference between employment and useful employment. The Briton's egg is the result of productive work by a hen, who thus accomplishes something wholly beyond the powers of any official, be he an "enforcement officer" or anything else in the intricate hierarchy of government. All the official can do is see that the Briton gets his egg according to official regulation.

How the egg reaches the Briton is part of the mechanics of consumption, but obviously without the work of the hen—the job of production—there would be no need for the mechanics. There would be no consumption. In somewhat different terms, Finance Minister Abbott has pointed this out in expounding his favorite thesis: that taxation has a direct connection with national production. And in a recent address, and again in different terms, the President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Mr. James Stewart had something pertinent to say about it. Mr. Stewart's observation was that it is not enough to confine social welfare to the question of how the existing stockpile of goods and services is to be re-divided. It would be better to consider whether, in the general self-interest, an expansion of the stockpile itself may provide a larger quantity for everyone.

It is often suggested that products themselves are a static quantity; once produced they exist until consumed. The dynamic factor is productivity. Why so many people only suggest this when it is a self-evident fact, we cannot understand. You can redistribute wealth in the form of goods or money or anything else from now till doomsday and there will be no more at the finish than at the start unless more is produced while the redistribution is going on.

All this may seem very elementary. It is. But in the excitement over new cure-alls for the aches and pains of daily living, so many of us forget about fundamentals.

Defence and Economics

THE DARK DAYS of December were loud with the tramping of leaders of western nations marching to conferences and then marking time until the new President of the United States is ready to call the parade to order. If there was any doubt about the dominant position of the U.S. in

the free world, the present situation should dispel it. Many important plans of the Commonwealth prime ministers depend largely on the course to be followed by the Eisenhower administration, and military and economic proposals for the North Atlantic alliance will be influenced by the same post-inaugural decisions.

In the military field especially costs are pressing heavily on the nations of Western Europe. It was General Eisenhower who drafted the NATO defence program and inevitably the problem of paying for that program will come back to President Eisenhower. Already he has to consider one specific demand from France for military assistance. The French effort within the NATO framework is conditional on receiving $650 million from the United States instead of the $525 million thus far promised, the French arguing that the burden of their war in Indo-China makes this imperative. Obviously this question cannot be settled until Eisenhower officially becomes President and therefore another NATO council meeting will be necessary some time after his inauguration.

When he was supreme commander of NATO's forces, Eisenhower was concerned only with the requirements of defence; as a soldier, he wanted the Europeans to hurry their preparations, to mobilize more men and train and equip them. As President of the United States he will have a much wider view. He must assess what is within economic possibility, not only for his own country but also for his country's allies.

Military strength needs economic strength to support it. The western nations have found that there is a wide gap between planning and reality; divisions and air fleets are cheap on paper, but become as real as household bills when the divisions and fleets are translated into men and machines actually on the ground and in the air.

The President-elect undoubtedly is aware that the question of NATO's military costs cannot be divorced from the general question of NATO's economic well-being. Thus such meetings as he will have with Prime Minister Churchill form part of the pattern of western survival, a pattern into which armed force fits along with less colorful but equally important economic considerations such as production and trade.

New Voice for Canada

WHEN WE THINK of Paul Martin, we think of Health and Welfare—as he may well hope we will, come election day. But this versatile Liberal chieftain has been filling a different role lately. He has been, to the representatives of 59 other nations gathered at the UN, the Voice of Canada. The Canadian delegation, with him as deputy leader, was made up with the possibility, even the probability, in mind that Lester Pearson would be chosen as President of the General Assembly. This duly occurred, and immediately it did, Pearson became a functionary of the United Nations and Martin the chief representative of Canada.

It would be too much to say that the choice of Paul Martin for this assignment at a time when the accession of Mike Pearson to the leadership of the Liberal Party is being freely discussed was a clear indication that he is next in line for the External Affairs post. It obviously would be a highly desirable move for one who has made his name entirely in domestic affairs to take a spell at foreign affairs, if he is to aspire in his turn to the highest post in the land—as Martin gave clear notice at the last Liberal convention he does aspire. But after all, Abbott and Claxton, both a rung higher in the ladder of the hierarchy, have also been representing Canada abroad in recent weeks, and in matters which could be rated more important than debating resolutions in the United Nations. But Claxton's future is cloudy.

Yet all this is really beside the point of what we set out to say, and that is that Paul Martin has made himself a most respected spokesman for Canada during some of the most difficult days the UN has ever experienced. In the Tunisian business he was perfectly placed to appeal for understanding of the French attitude and to win support for the Latin motion over the condemnatory Arab-Asian

—Malak

HON. PAUL MARTIN

motion, and did so very effectively. As chief of delegation and host of the Canadian headquarters in the Biltmore he has won the devotion of his staff and the appreciation of the many Canadian visitors who drop in of an evening.

Frustrated Nation On Wheels

IN A RECENT article in SATURDAY NIGHT a Toronto alderman outlined the headache that traffic is today in Canadian cities. But as every motorist on what used to be called "the open road" can verify, traffic problems exist on every highway that is worth the name. Besides congestion, the toll of deaths, injuries and property damage due to accidents has reached shocking proportions. For too long we have neglected building new roads quickly enough or good enough. We're suffering from growing pains. Since 1939, the total mileage of all roads in Canada has increased about 13 per cent. But in the same time the number of cars on those roads has increased more than 100 per cent. Traffic is wearing out and obsoleting our highways faster than ever before.

The new documentary film, "Road Block", prepared by General Motors Corporation and the Canadian Good Roads Association, graphically shows that this is a nation on wheels but that traffic snarls are critically slowing the wheels. Our automobile population has doubled in the past ten years. We never expected that we would have three million cars, buses and trucks on the road each day of the week.

Few need to be reminded how essential road traffic is to us. Fourteen thousand communities in Canada know, for they depend entirely on it. Economists know what the stake of motor transport is in the nation's business. Farmers know, for they could not exist without roads. Military authorities know, for motor vehicles and highway transportation are indispensable for defence.

The only cure is the complete modernization of our highway systems. It is estimated that to modernize our roads during the next ten years would cost up to $4 billion. That's the price of overcoming the tragic road block. It will take the earnest studies and energies of just about all of us—as aldermen or reeves or members of parliament, as members of local Chambers of Commerce with active traffic and highway committees, and as conscientious citizens of a nation on wheels.

Heroes and Hero-Worship

THE OTHER NIGHT we heard a sports broadcaster argue that lack of a hero was the reason for lower attendance at hockey games in the United States. Hockey has become such a gang affair, he said, that one player no longer dominates the action; changes in rules and coaching methods give the journeyman the advantage over the individualist.

It is true that people like to create for themselves heroes in every kind of human endeavor, in a sort of mutated urge to be heroes themselves. Every man, to some extent, is a Mr. Mitty, and fastens his own desire for eminence on another who can think more acutely, make money more swiftly, make war more savagely or score goals more regularly. There is in most people a willingness, indeed a wish, to be led rather than to lead, a condition which is tolerable only as long as those willing to accept leadership are able to keep their leaders in critical focus, and as long as the leaders recognize and accept the critical ability of those they lead.

An expert on heroes and hero-worship, Thomas Carlyle was reassured by this human desire. "In all times and places, the Hero has been worshipped," he said. "For myself in these days, I seem to see in this indestructibility of Hero-worship the everlasting adamant lower than which the confused wreck of revolutionary things cannot fall. The confused wreck of things crumbling and even crushing and tumbling all round us in these revolutionary ages, will get down so far; no farther."

Carlyle did not live to see hero-worship harnessed to a massive and terrible concept of nations organized and directed, machine-like, by a small group of idols. He would have seen that hero-worship, as a bulwark against chaos, is good only when the worshippers have the wisdom, as well as the power, to replace old heroes with new. It is this wisdom which must be guarded jealously and fostered assiduously if men are to remain free.

You may say, all this is a far cry from hockey attendance in the United States. But it is not so far. If the people whose business it is to operate hockey teams find their business suffering from the lack of a hero, they will see to it that the rules and methods are changed to enable a hero to emerge from among the journeymen. They know they exist on the wishes and whims of those who pay to watch the games. They cannot say, "You will watch only what we give you, and nothing else," because then their arenas would be as empty as their bank books. The power lies with all the people, and a magnificent thing it is, the power of choice. It is when we lose this power, in sports, in government or anywhere else, that we no longer create our heroes but have them created for us and no longer are we free to make our choice.

Letters to the Editor

Smearing

IN HIS article on "The Cult of Incredibility", David Manning White purports to show the gullibility of the American public to Senator Joseph McCarthy's so-called smears and, in fact, charges the Press generally with being accessories after the fact.

To prove his case he says he "asked the Minnesota Poll of Public Opinion, which is maintained by the Minneapolis *Tribune* as a public service, to poll the people of that state on the following question:

"One of the men on this list is a leading Communist in the United States. Which one is he? John Foster Dulles, William Z. Foster, Phillip C. Jessup, Owen Lattimore, George Sokolsky.

"The results of the poll showed that Jessup and Lattimore received more votes as a leading Communist than William Z. Foster, who is actually chairman of the Communist party in the United States . . ."

That is supposed to prove the gullibility of the American public.

But—the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, after a searching inquiry into the Institute of Pacific Relations, unanimously (four Democrats and three Republicans) declared:

"Owen Lattimore was, from some time beginning in the 1930's, a conscious articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy.

"Owen Lattimore and John Carter Vincent were influential in bringing about a change in United States policy in 1945 favorable to Chinese Communists.

"Many of the persons active in and around the Institute of Pacific Relations, and in particular though not exclusively Owen Lattimore, Edward C. Carter, Frederick V. Field, T. A. Bisson, Lawrence K. Rosinger and Maxwell Stewart, knowingly and deliberately used the language of books and articles which they wrote or edited in an attempt to influence the American public by means of pro-Communist or pro-Soviet content of such writing."

Perhaps the people polled weren't so wrong, after all!

If Mr. White wanted to get the answer he intimates he should have got, he should have put the question more objectively. He should have asked: One of the men on this list is the "leader" of the Communist "Party" in the United States. Which one is he?

Outremont, Que. E. SCULLION

Dulles, Good Choice

WE ENJOYED Willson Woodside's article on John Foster Dulles (Dec. 6) since we believe that he is an ideal choice as Secretary of State. Mr. Woodside's resumé of his career and aims is lucid and penetrating. Certainly, Dulles' long career in matters of U.S. foreign policy make him the fittest leader of a nation that holds the future of the Western world in its keeping. At the time of the GOP Convention last July it was Dulles—heard by many Canadians on TV—who clarified the aims and intentions of the Republicans with regard to Korea and the Iron Curtain countries and provided an antidote to the extreme MacArthurian views on the one hand and the vacillating views of the now dying Truman administration on the other.

Is it to be expected that Willson Woodside will bring his knowledge and observation to bear on the other men Eisenhower has chosen for his Cabinet?

Stouffville, Ont. R. H GOODSON

Sex Criminals

ONE of the features of the discussion on sex crimes seems to be the tolerance shown, merely on psychological grounds, even to suggest the aid of psychiatry on offenders against this particular law. This tolerance is hard to understand if one believes, as all should, on "the sacredness of the person."

The effects on the person offended against seem to be entirely overlooked, or the tenderness towards offenders could not be possible.

As one with a lot of experience with domestic animals, the law being discussed has to do with unusual animal manifestations. I fail to agree with your correspondent Brown, although he is undoubtedly correct when setting the Dean of Law at McGill right on the ineffectiveness of the sterilization operative technique. To my mind, the absolute penalty for rape is castration; an operation which does not prevent the individual being able to work and thus avoid being a charge on the public. Castration (emasculation) is valuable as a preventive of repetition, its value is as a deterrent! It is doubtful if the medical profession has data to prove the opposite!

Saskatoon, Sask. ARTHUR G. HOPKINS

Slip Showing

MAY I gently protest against the headline "Nigger in the Stockpile" which appeared on two pages of Dec. 6 SN? I know the term "nigger" was used with no malice in mind, but it is nonetheless a deliberately contemptuous corruption of "Negro," and should never be used except in a necessary quotation, any more than "kike," "dago" or "polak" should.

This may seem pedantic, but I don't think so when a subconscious prejudice may be reinforced or when even one person's feelings may be hurt by the use of the word. A couple of years ago, for instance, an Ottawa newspaper used the original of the above headline on the very day, as it happened, that one of the great Negro singers was appearing there. It was done without malice, but the result was at best discourteous.

Ottawa, Ont. PAUL A. GARDNER

PLACE YOUR PLANT IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA

THE LAND OF INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITY

POWER RESOURCES

Huge resources of *potential* water power of more than 11 million H.P. with *available* power of 1,358,000 H.P. Natural Gas assured in the near future.

TRANSPORTATION

Four railway systems. Modern Highways. Airlines to main centres of World and Province. Deep sea ships ply all year 'round between British Columbia harbours and World points.

BASIC INDUSTRIES

British Columbia abounds in huge resources. Basic Industries include Forestry, Mining, Agriculture and Fishing.

MANUFACTURING

Confidence which secondary industries have placed in the future of British Columbia is evidenced by the huge industrial expansion which has taken and is taking place.

PLANT SITES

Before you decide on *any* location, investigate British Columbia. Detailed data available on industrial sites in all areas for light and heavy industries.

In addition to these great advantages, British Columbia offers: equable climate; sound government with advanced legislation; a strategic position for world trade. Availability of skilled and unskilled workers adds to the claim of British Columbia as being the Land of Industrial Opportunity.

INDUSTRIAL growth during the past 10 years

	1942	1952
Forestry	$125,000,000	$ 520,000,000
Mining	76,000,000	165,000,000
Agriculture	72,000,000	153,000,000
Fishing	38,000,000	80,000,000
Manufacturing	558,000,000	1,290,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE & INDUSTRY

Parliament Buildings

Victoria, B.C., Canada

Hon. Ralph Chetwynd, Minister

E. G. Rowebottom, Deputy Minister

Your enquiry will receive prompt attention and all pertinent data will be forwarded on request.

Investigate British Columbia Now!

EACH WEEK

SATURDAY NIGHT

brings you unbiased interpretations of National and World news, reported from the CANADIAN viewpoint.

What to Expect in 1953

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

in the criminal courts rather than in hospitals and clinics. As a consequence the illegal drug traffic will continue to flourish, especially among teen-agers, and our addict (and criminal) population will rise in proportion. Margarine will remain white to protect the margarine buyer from mistaking it for twice-as-costly butter everywhere but in Quebec, where its sale will be forbidden except at inflated prices from the grocer's under the counter shelf.

More Canadians will own their own homes than ever before, but they will pay bigger down payments and take out bigger mortgages. We will drink more liquor and beer, but be able to drink it in better surroundings (especially in BC) than we did a year ago. Canadians will be governed more instead of less, will pay less taxes (this is an election year, remember!), worry more about the atom bomb, get in more traffic jams, but generally have a longer, if unhappier, life span.

POLITICALLY, the people will indicate that they want a change, but chances are that on Federal Election day they will put the Liberal Party back into office, with fewer seats than they have in the present House. The Progressive-Conservative Party will increase its number of members. Gains will be made by the Social Credit Party which will infiltrate the East, spurred by its success in last year's BC election. The Communist Party will remain only as a bad taste in the mouth, while the CCF, once a dynamic political force in Canada, will continue to die of its own inertia, partly due to its schizophrenic attempts in the past to cater to two diametric masters, the farmer and the workingman.

In religion the biggest news in Canada will be the phenomenal increase of Roman Catholicism among the population, 45 per cent as against 49 per cent for all the Protestant sects put together. The Church of England will increase its social work to its highest peak yet, and may supplant the United Church as "the Church with a conscience" in Canada. Fundamentalism will grow throughout the Bible Belt, and Canada will continue to be lush pickings for any revivalist with a guitar and a Southern accent. There will be increasing friction between the Roman Catholic hierarchy and clergy on the one hand and the Union Nationale Government of Quebec on the other, over labor legislation and the right of the Catholic Syndicates to strike.

The business picture will be a healthy one, and will reflect the continuing prosperity and purchasing power of our expanding economy. However, a levelling off of defence stockpiling will undoubtedly occur towards the end of the year, and our American friends seem to think that this will result in a slump beginning in the last quarter of 1953. Canadian business has not bought this bill of goods, and is looking forward to the future with a lot less apprehension than business across the line.

Steel controls will be taken off, both in Canada and the U.S. by the middle of the year, and this will result in a further spurt in the construction industry and the manufacture of appliances. The building of homes will be greater than ever, but the prices asked, especially the down payments, will be above the poor man's budget.

There will be the usual seasonal recession during the winter months as construction and agriculture lay off thousands of warm weather workers, and manufacturing takes time off for stockpiling, etc., but this slack will be picked up by early April.

International trade looks more hopeful than it has in years. The Western nations are beginning to realize the interdependence of trade and military objectives. In the United States such powerful groups as the National Council of Importers and the Chambers of Commerce have joined the Administration in the battle for customs reform and the lowering of import tariffs. This is a bright spot looking over the horizon for Canadian business.

Buyer resistance is getting stiffer as the choice of goods and suppliers widens, although no sharp break in prices is forecast for 1953. The trade unions may ask for a guaranteed annual wage, and the cry, "No less than the U.S.A." is beginning to be heard from labor in this country.

CANADA will continue to play a subservient role to Great Britain and the U.S. in external affairs. The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth will hold the country's attention during the early summer, but the big news to Canadians this year, as last, will be the containment of militant Communism. NATO forces will be strengthened in Europe; Canada's main contribution, besides sending replacements to the 27th Brigade, being the despatching of more jet squadrons to Great Britain and the Continent. Whether the UN launches an all-out offensive or sits tight on its present line in Korea, much of Canada's international diplomacy will be in the bayonet-wielding hands of the boys in Korean foxholes. As the German military writer Clausewitz said, "War is an extension of diplomacy," and our armed forces overseas are our strongest diplomatic gesture in the cold war to date.

Despite the Massey Report, Canada will lag behind culturally, and will continue to borrow much of its culture from the British Isles and the U.S. Most of our books, movies, radio programs, and now television, will be imported from south of the border. The people of Canada are hoping that the Government and the CBC will allow private television stations to be erected throughout the country this year, a great majority of them voicing this in a Gallup Poll held towards the end of 1952. This will be a shot in the arm to Canadian artistic talent, which is leaving for greener pastures at an increasing rate each year.

Industry is doing much more than formerly to aid the Canadian artist and writer; many large industries are now employing well-known fine artists as illustrators in their advertising while other businesses are picking up the tab for the publishing of literary works. Generally, art comes to being in the darkness, and somewhere—perhaps in several places at once in this country—works of art are being written, painted and composed, unknown to anyone but the artists themselves. By this time next year we will be aware of what has been done. It is almost certain that there will be more books published, more paintings exhibited and more Canadian musical compositions played during 1953 than there were last year.

There will be the same zany news that brightens up our lives every year, although it is not expected that anyone will attempt to shoot Niagara Falls in a barrel this summer. In Edmonton, Alberta, a woman will be held on a charge of attempted murder after shooting her husband for eating crackers in bed, and a citizen in Carrotville, N.B. (pop. 265) will begin digging an atom bomb shelter in his backyard, following a revelatory dream.

The town criers will cry with alarm and the pundits will pun but most of us will go through 1953 just about the same as we went through the years preceding it. There will be the same wars and rumors of wars as there were in 1953 B.C. The only thing we can prophesy with certainty is that there will be taxes—and that we'll either be dead or we'll be another year older when the year 1953 comes to a close.

Currie Report Upsets Cabinet

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

most perfect parallel to the situation created by Mr. Currie's report can be found in the famous customs scandals, whose investigation occupied most of the parliamentary session of 1925. In the proceedings of a special parliamentary committee the Conservatives were able to prove conclusively that the administration of the Customs Department was hopelessly bedevilled with graft, corruption and inefficiency. The responsible Minister was the Hon. Jacques Bureau, a very powerful politician in Quebec and popular with all parties in the House of Commons. But Mr. Mackenzie King, foreseeing that a vote of censure was inevitable, lost no time in securing the resignation of Mr. Bureau from his Cabinet and, when the discussion of the committee's condemnatory report began, was in a position to claim that he made a start with the cleansing of the polluted Department.

Mr. Claxton is in a much weaker position than Mr. Bureau was. The latter was convicted as unfit for public office by the ability of political opponents to prove the validity of their charges against him. Mr. Claxton stands condemned for gross dereliction of duty by an investigator of high repute, who was chosen by himself and was not a political opponent. Moreover, as a former Deputy-Minister of National Defence, Mr. Currie would undoubtedly have preferred to give it a clean bill of health, but this proved impossible.

For the Progressive - Conservative party the Currie report is a much juicier electioneering morsel than they ever hoped for and, as soon as it was published, they made haste to exploit it and secured the backing of both the CCF and the Social Crediters. The submission of the report to General Simonds, the chief of the Army's staff, before it was tabled in Parliament is not much matter for complaint and much more serious is the charge made by Mr. Knowles that certain passages of the report were doctored before its presentation. There is ample justification for the demand made by Colonel Harkness on behalf of the PC party for the immediate resignation of Mr. Claxton. But it would be unfair to press it further until the hapless Minister has returned from Paris and consulted with his colleagues about his course of action.

THE recurring fire of interruptions from Liberal back benches during the debate on December 16 indicated an intention to try and secure exculpation for Mr. Claxton by fastening the blame for the scandals upon inefficient "brass hats" in his department. Privately, however, most of these Liberal backbenchers are furious with Mr. Claxton, as apparently before his departure for Europe he lulled them into a sense of security by telling them that the Currie report would be a harmless document and provide no deadly ammunition for the Opposition.

It is always very hard for a Prime Minister to part with a colleague, as it reflects upon the efficiency of his whole Government, but it usually proves the lesser evil. Mr. Claxton has clearly now become a millstone round the neck of the Liberal party. If he does not resign of his own free will and Mr. St. Laurent keeps him in his Cabinet, the latter will expose himself to the charge that he is serenely indifferent to the maintenance of decent standards of administration and a reprehensible waste of the taxpayers' money. Indeed, the retention of Mr. Claxton in office would almost indicate that Mr. St. Laurent yearns for an early release from the burdens of high political office, which he assumed with notorious reluctance.

A NEW TELLING OF THE KING-BYNG STORY

A Gamble and the Constitution

by Eugene Forsey

MR. BRUCE HUTCHISON'S recently published article, "How Mackenzie King Won His Greatest Gamble" (condensed from his new book "The Incredible Canadian"—*Longmans, Green*), is good entertainment. It is also a wonderfully adroit piece of Liberal propaganda. But for any other purposes it suffers from two fatal defects.

First, Mr. Hutchison hasn't the faintest notion what the crisis of 1926 was all about. He is utterly blind to what parliamentary responsible government really means. Second, he leaves out a whole series of crucial facts well known and long established.

What was the crisis all about? Mr. Hutchison says it "centred" around a promise Mr. King is alleged to have given Lord Byng, that if he were defeated in the newly elected House he would not ask for dissolution. Nonsense. The alleged promise was never mentioned during the crisis, in the House or on the hustings. The public never heard a word of it until the whole thing was over.

Besides, constitutionally speaking, the alleged promise doesn't matter a button. Promise or no promise, Mr. King had no right to the dissolution he asked for on June 26, 1926; promise or no promise, Lord Byng was right in refusing.

There are two reasons.

First, Mr. King had very recently had a dissolution; he was seeking to appeal from a House elected in response to his own previous appeal. The new Parliament was less than seven months old. There was good reason to believe that an alternative Government could carry on without an election.

PARLIAMENTARY responsible government means that the Government is responsible, answerable to Parliament. Parliament is elected to transact public business: to turn out one Government, if it thinks fit, and put in another, without an election. The Government has, of course, a right to appeal from the verdict of Parliament to the people, but only when there are substantial reasons of public policy for doing so; for example, when some great new issue of policy has arisen, or when it is clear that no alternative Government in the existing Parliament is possible, or when Parliament is nearing the end of its term. When such conditions are not present (and they were not in 1926), the Government has no right to appeal. Parliament should be allowed to go on transacting the public business. As Asquith said in 1923: "The Crown is not bound to put its subjects to the tumult and turmoil of a series of general elections so long as it can find other Ministers who are prepared to give it a trial.The notion that a Ministry which cannot command a majority in the House of Commons is invested with the right to demand a dissolution is as subversive of constitutional usage, as it would, in my opinion, be pernicious to the general and paramount interests of the nation at large."

Why would it be pernicious? Because, on Mr. Hutchison's theory, once a Prime Minister has won a single vote in a new House of Commons, he is entitled to get a dissolution when he pleases. In other words, from that moment Parliament exists only on sufferance, under suspended sentence of death. It becomes a mere puppet of the Prime Minister.

That is why, ordinarily, the Crown is entitled to refuse dissolution if it can find an alternative Government. That is what Lord Byng told Mr. King: "All reasonable expedients should be tried before resorting to another election." His refusal was solidly based on precedent, authority and common sense.

In 1916, Lord Haldane, a former Liberal, and later Labor, Lord Chancellor, advised King George V to the same effect as Asquith's statement.

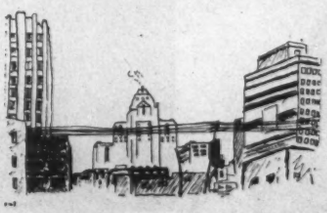
On March 29, 1944, Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons: "I must make it absolutely clear that it does not rest with any Prime Minister to dissolve Parliament. The utmost he can do is to tender advice to the Crown. This is one of the exceptional occasions when the Prerogative of the Crown comes into play and where in doubtful circumstances the Crown would refer to other advisers. It has been done on several occasions . . . It would be most improper on my part to use any language which suggested that I have the power to make such a decision."

MR. ATTLEE, writing last February in *Life*, said: "The monarch has the right to grant or refuse a prime minister's request for dissolution of Parliament which involves a general election. This is a very real power. It means that there is always someone other than a party leader who is available to take action in critical times."

King George V, on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's defeat in 1924 (when a new Parliament had been in existence less than a year), granted dissolution only after he had found from the leaders of both parties that they were unable or unwilling to form an alternative Government. Like Lord Byng, he insisted that all reasonable expedients should be tried before resorting to another election. Mr. MacDonald's claim to dissolution was for many reasons far stronger than Mr. King's. Most important of all (as we shall see), Mr. MacDonald did not try to prevent Parliament from pronouncing judgment on his Administration. Mr. King did. Yet, even with his infinitely stronger case, Mr. MacDonald would not have got his dissolution if another alternative Government had been possible.

Not a syllable of this, not a hint of it, in Mr. Hutchison. Just the barefaced assertion that Lord Byng was "wholly ignorant of government." As ignorant as Asquith! As ignorant at Haldane! As ignorant as Churchill! As ignorant as Attlee!

The second reason why Mr. King had no right to a dissolution, and Lord Byng every right to refuse, is even plainer and more overwhelming. Mr. King made his request while a motion of censure against him was under debate in the House. This Mr. Hutchison admits. But he doesn't see what it means. A Government condemned by the House of Commons has a right, in most cases, to appeal to the people; just as a prisoner, condemned in a lower court, has a right, in most cases, to appeal to a higher court. No Government has a right to appeal *before* the House has pronounced its verdict; just as no prisoner has a right to appeal before the lower court has pronounced its verdict. No prisoner ever tried, and no Government ever tried, except Mr. King's, in the whole history of the British Commonwealth and Empire.



Mr. King's request was, in fact, a brazen attempt to establish the principle that Parliament henceforth would vote on a motion of censure only if the Government saw fit; that no Government would ever be condemned save by its own consent. It was an unparalleled contempt of Parliament. It was the most deadly blow conceivable against responsible government. Mr. Meighen made this crystal clear during the election. Others have done it since, over and over again.

During the election, Mr. King said that "as to which political party had the right to govern, that was a matter which it was for Parliament to decide, if Parliament were in a position so to do; that when Parliament ceased to be in a position to make a satisfactory decision, it was then for the people to decide." And who decides whether Parliament "is in a position to make a satisfactory decision"? Who decides what's "satisfactory"? Why, the Prime Minister, of course!

IN PLAIN English: As long as the Prime Minister thinks Parliament will decide in his favor, Parliament will be allowed to decide; when the Prime Minister thinks Parliament will decide against him, it won't be allowed to decide at all. He'll spring an election.

Well, doesn't that leave the final decision to the electorate? Not on Mr. King's theory. In the campaign of 1925, at Erindale, Ontario, Sept. 8, he declared that if this election turned out like the last (Liberals 117, Conservatives 50, Progressives 64, Labor 3, Independents 1), he would "ask for another" right away. It turned out worse: Liberals 101, Conservatives 119, Progressives 24, Labor 2, Independents 2. Mr. King then announced that, while he *could* ask for an "immediate" new election (this, a month before the new Parliament's existence could legally begin!) he wouldn't. He would let Parliament meet. He would let it vote. Then? Well, then, of course, if the decision wasn't "satisfactory," he could appeal to the people again.

In other words, he could kill Parliament before it was born or whenever he chose, any time after it was born. He would prevent it from meeting. If he did let it meet, he could prevent it from voting. If he did let it vote, and it voted wrong, he could appeal to the people and start the whirligig again. He couldn't be removed except by his own consent.

And this is "the supremacy of Parliament!" As Mr. Meighen said at the time, if Mr. King's theory were accepted, "the supremacy of Parliament would be over and the Prime Minister would be supreme himself." What is the use of having a Parliament at all if it can't even meet, or can't vote if it does meet, except by grace of the Prime Minister? If a Government which can't be removed except by its own consent is "responsible," what on earth is it responsible to? If the Crown has no power to prevent a Government from defying Parliament and the people alike, what protection have we against the tyranny of any jack-in-office?

This also has been pointed out again and again.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MALAK

Around Ottawa: Beauty in a Snowy Mood

A Fresh Look At an Obscure War

by Patrick O'Donovan

—Wide World

IKE has come, and seen, and declared "much can be done, much will be done."

Seoul.

THE TEMPO of the war has quickened in Korea in the last few weeks. Casualty figures and ammunition returns have risen remarkably, yet fundamentally conditions have remained unchanged for a year.

There have been so many bloody little actions, so many reports of defeats and victories on hills that were named only the other day, that the actual shape of the war tends to be obscured. Yet no position of importance has changed hands in the past year and the real strength of the two locked armies has not been tested in total battle. There seems little chance of such a test at present and the stalemate seems almost unbreakable.

The line was established across the Korean peninsula in November '51. It was largely of United Nations selection and it follows a logical though elaborate system of rivers and valleys. If you fly over the battefield, the difference between the two sides is striking.

Simply because the United Nations have absolute air superiority over the battlefield, their area behind the fighting looks almost old-fashioned. There is apparently no attempt at concealment. There are innumerable semi-permanent camps, tented and hutted, marked with unit signs and dignified with flagstaffs standing in rings of whitened stones. The roads are alive with convoys and darting jeeps. It is arranged with the confident carelessness we associate with the later stages of a successful war.

ON THE CHINESE SIDE there is no movement or sign of military preparation unless you interpret the scars on the hills and the wavering lines leading away from the front which are the evidence of their digging. It might be a battlefield abandoned a year ago.

Both sides have used the static period to construct massive earthern defences. But the Communists have been forced to dig more deeply and elaborately. Some of their defensive positions extend 20 miles in depth. They have honeycombed the hills with tunnels and store caves. Guns are trundled to the surface to shoot and then are taken to safety underground.

Some of these caves can be touched only by a direct hit with a 500-lb. bomb on their entrance and even then men and materials may escape unhurt. Such positions are kept supplied by thousands of coolies who walk, like a march of ants, each with a shell or a case of ammunition on his back, up the long communication trench.

In almost every way, then, the shape of the fighting comes closer to that of the 1914 than to the 1939 war. This means high casualties for small results. Much of the fighting has really been trench raiding—largely uphill—and vicious contests for points of observation that have at least to be denied to the enemy. Typical of this was the recent Chinese raid on an advanced position held by a company of the Black Watch.

IN THIS SORT of raiding the Chinese have chosen to take the initiative, perhaps to remind us that we are still negotiating with military equals. Sometimes the United Nations are virtually compelled to launch an attack because the Chinese have absorbed some unoccupied hill, and from an observation point, turned it into a strong point and riddled it with tunnels and filled it with men.

In this sort of fighting, artillery causes well over half the casualties. The Chinese have now about twice as many pieces to dispose of as the United Nations, and our front-line troops have considerable respect for their efficiency. Almost all the Chinese shooting, however, is directly observed and at visible targets. It is done to a careful and often repetitive plan. It is accurate and heavy.

But there is surprisingly little fire laid down on our close communications or on the encampments behind the hills. But if the fighting were ever again to break away from these rigid lines and become fluid, then it is very doubtful if the Chinese artillery would be effective. They lack the elaborate communications system and the training that makes the United Nations—and more particularly the British—gunnery pre-eminent.

At present the Chinese are intelligently exploiting their most considerable asset, which is man-power. Braver soldiers do not exist; more efficient ones do. They display a cheerful indifference to death, will advance among their own exploding shells, will use grenades as if they were no more dangerous than crab apples.

Before attacking, the United Nations usually lay down a killing barrage of HE and napalm on their objective. Nothing much on the surface lives after it. But when the assaulting troops arrive they have still to fight the Chinamen who stream out of their rock tunnels and then begin the murderous hand to hand grenade battles at which we are at least the equals of the Chinese. And when it is over, the overall strategic position remains unchanged.

A DIRECT ASSAULT on either of these fortress lines would mean casualty lists reminiscent of the Somme. Either side, if it were prepared to accept the cost, could make a deep dent in the other's position. Neither has probably the strength properly to exploit a break-through—certainly not the United Nations, if only for lack of man-power.

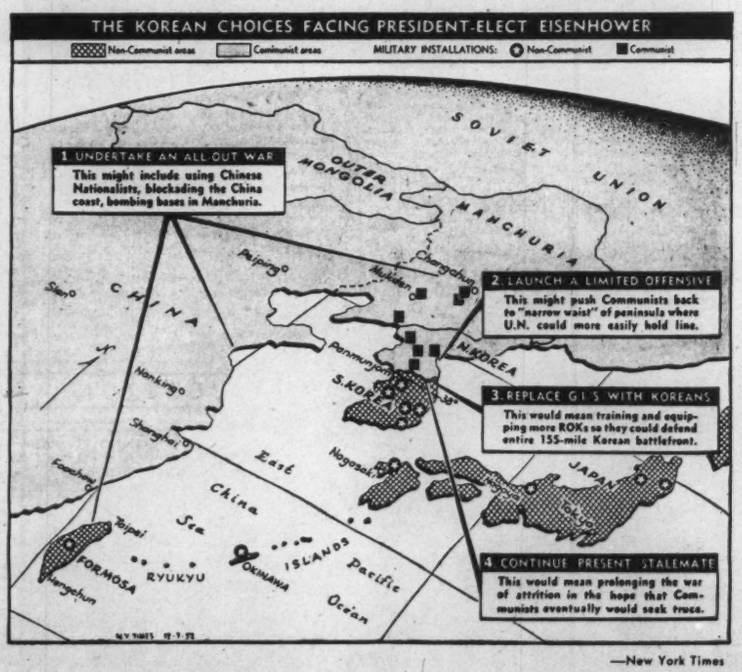
But even if by some trick—atomic weapons or amphibious operations—the United Nations did crack the Chinese line, where do they go? Up again into ruined North Korea, surrounded by guerrillas, stopping again at the Yalu, deciding nothing?

The American generals here are fighting a war as constricted and disciplined as a game of tennis. They have created a strategic situation out of which the politicians could if they wished produce peace or at least an armistice. But to-day it is not in their power to produce the sort of victory that would compel the enemy to sue for immediate peace simply because they could fight no longer.

MUCH ATTENTION has been given lately to the Republic of Korea Army, and the possibility that it may in time be able to hold the line alone. The ROK Army is probably the best equipped and best trained of all the Asian armies, Alone it would have little difficulty in overwhelming the North Koreans, but the North Koreans have now a very minor role to play in the huge Communist armies in Korea; most of their activities seem confined now to coolie work and to defending a section of the front near the east coast.

The ROK Army is 450,000 strong and organized into some 14 divisions, some of them still very new. It was created two years ago out of the Republic's beaten and panicky troops who were overwhelmed by the first Chinese attacks. Today they provide some of the best infantry on the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19



—New York Times

PATRICK O'DONOVAN *is the London* Observer's *Far Eastern correspondent, and not* SATURDAY NIGHT'S *own P.O'D, who is Peter Donovan.*

BC's School for Miners Pays Off

It doesn't take a professional to make a rich mineral find; this basic course enables amateurs to make big discoveries

by R. A. Francis

A HELICOPTER pilot landing in a remote BC valley during a survey flight, or a fisherman sailing the jagged coast, sees an odd rock formation. A timber cruiser assessing a stand of trees, or a logger whose cat has scraped moss and overburden from the soil, sees a tell-tale color. A road construction worker standing on a pile of rubble picks up a piece of smashed rock which has a familiar look.

One of these may be the beginning of the mineral find of the year. The observers, already busy at other tasks in the BC hinterland, have been through the prospecting school of the BC and Yukon Chamber of Mines at Vancouver. The knowledge of minerals and geology they have acquired, and the simple tests they have learned to make, enable them to join the army of professional prospectors combing the province for its buried wealth.

Anybody who works and moves about outdoors, Chamber officials Frank E. Woodside and Tommy Elliott believe, can be the man who makes the year's most important discovery. Basically the clues to mineral deposits and the tests for minerals are simple, and the 28-lecture course, two nights a week through the winter, can give them to anybody who sits up and takes notice.

At $7.50, the course must be one of the best educational bargains in the country, say the amateurs, and the professionals too, who have taken it. The instructors, professional miners and University of BC professors, are the best within a day's hike.

IT WAS Warren of UBC who some years ago developed the method of prospecting by observing color gradations in plants and foliage and deducting what minerals might lie close by to cause the colors to be slightly off normal.

Instructors at the prospecting school, which commenced its 34th annual course last fall, find that many who have nothing directly to do with the industry show up. Knowledge of minerals adds to their interest in the country they cover and perhaps an elementary knowledge of prospecting and mineral tests might lead to an important discovery.

"Some of the students are city people who want a change from office life," says Woodside, who was responsible for setting up the school. "Perhaps they feel the drama of the search for minerals."

Even businessmen who seldom leave the city, but are connected with the organizing of exploration firms, take the course. It enables them to understand better the intricacies of the search, and allows them to talk shop with their own men.

In these days of high prices for base metals—lead, zinc and copper — the search by the old pros, and by the enthusiastic amateurs who are in the backwoods anyway on other development work, is widening all the time. And the pros themselves pay as keen attention as the new boys, as experts explain new prospecting methods and the latest devices for testing likely looking rock.

The non-metallic minerals, some of which the old hands never even heard of until recent years brought development of new processes and products, are equally important. In this category are the clays, gypsum, talc, tungsten, mica, feldspar, fluorite and bentonite.

African and Australian interests have been looking at BC and its potential mineral wealth recently, too, another facet of development which broadens the market for prospectors.

This year's record class of 150, Chamber officials think, indicates the growing realization that the possibilities for prospectors in the province are tremendous. Only 30 per cent of the class has had previous mining experience.

The first piece of portable testing gear the new prospector learns about is his own pocketknife, with the tip of one blade magnetized. When he runs across what looks like hematite, the ore of iron, he heats the suspected rock red hot and lets it cool. If iron ore is there, it becomes slightly magnetic.

HIS NEXT device, a simple affair which tests for a number of minerals, is a tin of paraffin wax and wick, and a metal tube. With the rock to be tested set on a small charcoal block, he blows through the flame, with the metal tube, so as to heat the rock. From the color of the coating which appears on the charcoal, and other reactions, the metal in the ore can be identified.

A small package of dimethyl glyoxime is standard prospectors' equipment. As a test for nickel he pours a little on the suspected ore, spits on it and rubs. If the mixture turns pink, he's found nickel.

Scheelite, the ore of tungsten, gets the fluorescent lamp treatment. Looking something like a box camera, it causes the ore to glow in the dark when the lamp is trained on it.

A simple copper coin on the same old charcoal block gives an effective test for cinnabar, the ore of mercury. The prospector blows with the metal pipe, through the flame, across the ore and onto the coin. He then drops hydrochloric acid on the coin, which turns silver if the ore is cinnabar.

Chemical analysis of vegetation and water, on the assumption that minerals in adjacent ground will show up in traces, is another modern prospecting device.

Knowledge of these techniques led two energetic young men, Charles Aird and C. E. Hankins, who had taken the course, to prospect around Kluane Lake in the Yukon. Using the dimethyl glyoxime test they discovered the outcroppings of a nickel deposit which started a rush. They sold out to Hudson's Bay Mining Co.

In 1947 Hiram Nelson, a youngster from Nova Scotia, took the prospecting course. With three companions he started into the wilderness around McDame Creek in northeastern BC. For the asbestos mine they discovered Nelson himself got $25,000 as his share, plus 75,000 shares in the company to which they sold out.

RAY PITRE, who found the Privateer gold mine at Zeballos on the west coast of Vancouver Island, was a commercial fisherman who'd taken the course and kept his eyes open.

Anker Hoidahl, veteran Norwegian miner from Dawson, Yukon Territories, mines a tungsten and gold property on Blow River, near the Arctic Ocean. When winter halts his operations he moves south to Vancouver and usually sits through the prospecting course to pick up new pointers.

Veterans such as Hoidahl, like the old pros in most lines of business, don't play their experience too close to the vest when they talk shop with the tyros around the school. They'll tell the new boys likely areas in which to prospect, or what to watch for in regions where they're working on another job. Some of the shop talk the new prospectors pick up in bull sessions at the school is the most valuable knowledge they get.

BC prospectors as a rule go out on their own or with a partner, though some are hired by exploration companies for wages plus a percentage of any find. And the provincial government stakes about 90 men a year to their grub plus $300 to $500, as an extra fillip to developments which can mean new jobs, new communities and new taxes for the provincial treasury.

—Gade of Baron Studios

HOW BLOW PIPE kit is used by prospectors is demonstrated by Tommy Elliott as Frank E. Woodside looks on. Both are with the BC and Yukon Chamber of Mines.

Carnegie: International Benefactor

A conservative estimate of Carnegie benefits to Canada in last half-century is $14 million

by Shane MacKay

THIRTY YEARS AGO last May 24, a cheque for $8,000 went out from New York to the University of Toronto, marked "for research on extract of pancreas in the treatment of diabetes." For several years previously, a bright young medical school research worker and his associates had been working on a new treatment for the disease and had recently published a summary of their findings in the Canadian Medical Journal.

Conscious of the importance of the discovery and the need for following it up, university administrators had been unable to persuade the provincial government to increase its $75,000 annual grant for general research. They turned to a ready and willing benefactor of Canadian research: the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Banting and his associates had discovered insulin, but they desperately needed money to investigate the properties of the new extract. The Carnegie Corporation came through with the money and with another $21,000 in the next few years.

Although Canadians usually associate his name only with the local library or an aging church organ, Andrew Carnegie, the immigrant lad from Dumfermline who built a half-billion dollar empire in U.S. iron and steel, has probably given away more money in this country than any philanthropist in its history, native or foreign.

A conservative estimate of his givings in Canada in the past 50 years would be $14 million. In art galleries and libraries, in laboratories and in the works of needy scholars, Carnegie benefactions have left a living memorial in this country.

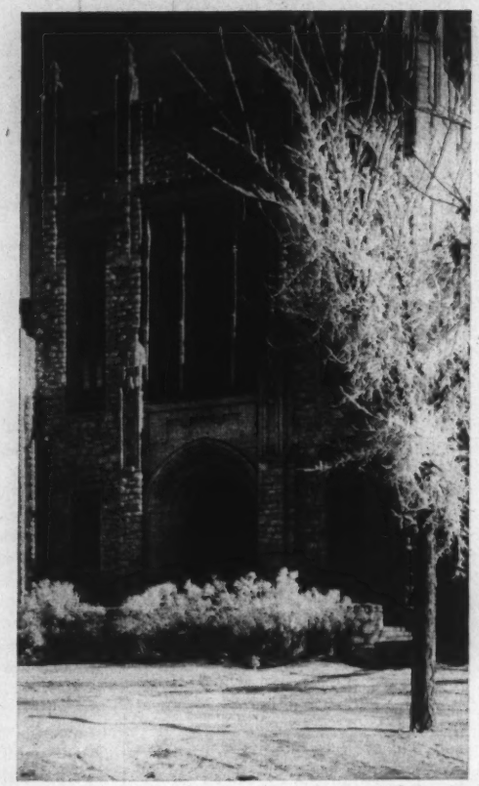
But beyond a small group of university administrators and academic organizations, the Carnegie work is virtually unknown in Canada. The Carnegie Corporation of New York, which administers the largest part of the philanthropy, does its job quietly and without fanfare. More often than not, Carnegie bequests are announced to the public by the grateful recipients; newspaper reports give prominence to the project and the institution, with only casual reference to the donor. The last time a Canadian periodical carried an article on Carnegie work was more than 14 years ago in a small university quarterly.

Here is a partial list of recent appropriations for Canadian projects: Arctic Institute of North America, $35,000; University of British Columbia for teaching and research in anthropology, $75,000; Canadian Institute of International Affairs for public informations services, $45,000, and for a British Commonwealth Relations conference, $10,000; Canadian Bar Association for a survey of the legal profession, $30,000; Macdonald College for a community education centre, $15,000; McGill University for a five-year Arctic research program, $139,000.

A UBC librarian is sent to the United States for graduate study; three Canadian newspapermen are sent to Harvard on associate Nieman fellowships; the Toronto Public Library is assisted in financing publication of the Arthur papers.

CARNEGIE giving in Canada started with Mr. Carnegie's personal bequests for libraries and church organs, most of them donated before his death in 1919. Of the $56,136,000 he gave away for 2,500 library buildings around the world, 125 were in Canada at a cost of $2,557,000. He usually donated the building, leaving ownership and upkeep to the community. The gifts were made quietly and it is said that less than a third of the buildings he erected bear his name. He also gave away $116,000 in matching grants for 121 church organs in this country.

Before he died, Andrew Carnegie had established a dozen separate trusts in the United States and the United Kingdom to administer his benefactions. His total public gifts up to 1919 were $333 million, a sum which the various trust funds have more than doubled in public bequests since his death.



—L. G. Saunders

McGILL, whose chemistry building is shown here, is one of Can. schools receiving Carnegie funds.

Apart from the libraries and church organs, most of the money distributed in Canada has come from the largest Carnegie trust, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which when it was established in 1911 was the largest philanthropic fund ever created and a model for scores of subsequent charitable foundations in the United States. Approximately $450,000 of the Corporation's annual income is earmarked for distribution in the British Commonwealth and colonies.

CARNEGIE grants have been made to almost every field of scholastic endeavor. At one time, there was a strong emphasis on helping universities extend their plant, and large sums were donated for construction projects. For some years, grants were concentrated on school and college libraries and on development of the arts and music in Canada. From the beginning, the Corporation has played a prominent role in financing the adult education movement. In more recent years, grants have tended more toward the social sciences.

One of the costliest and most disappointing projects undertaken by the Corporation was a program to provide the Maritime provinces with a federated university. Between 1911 and 1921, each of the principal Maritime colleges made numerous requests for financial assistance and were granted more than $700,000 for various projects. In 1921, the Nova Scotia government and the colleges asked the Corporation to finance a commission to study higher education in the Maritimes.

The commission found that only three of the 10 separate institutions serving the small Maritime population could properly call themselves "colleges." They were Dalhousie, Acadia and St. Francis Xavier. Of these, only Dalhousie rated as a "university" by American or British standards. Five of the ten were privately endowed sectarian institutions dependent on meagre incomes from church donations and fees.

Duplication was found rampant in curricula, in competitive appeals for funds, in plant and staff and in acceptance of abnormal numbers of condi-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

ARCTIC INSTITUTE of N.A. is Carnegie endowed. Baffin-Island explorers: front, K. Eade, M. Hale, A. Anderson, H. W. Ritchie. Back, Pierre Dansereau, Mme. Dansereau, P. Baird, M. Montgomery, W. H. Ward. —CP

ECONOMIC DIAGNOSIS

What Keeps Prices High?

By C. M. Short

THE HIGH PRICES of the post-war years have bedeviled just about everybody and everything in this country. They have caused considerable distress to many individuals; they have led to bitter criticism of farmers, manufacturers and tradesmen; they have upset some good business plans; they have caused labor disputes and strikes; and they have given much concern and trouble to governments, particularly to the Federal authorities. In all this disorder there seems to have been little, or no, effort yet to put cause and effect in their proper places and so clear up a lot of misunderstanding. The causes, longstanding and varied, are more important than the effects.

High prices are not necessary for prosperity and public well-being. We have enjoyed thriving business and good living conditions in the past on much lower price levels than have prevailed in recent years. It might also be pointed out that a wheat grower can be just as prosperous with his product selling at half the present price, if it will buy as much as $2.50 wheat.

However, these facts appear to have been ignored on all sides, and the almost general view of producers and distributors seems to be that prices should be kept up no matter how high production rises. Mark-ups, profits, commissions and wages, as well as taxes can, it is claimed, only be maintained at their present high rates if prices are kept at inflation peaks or near them.

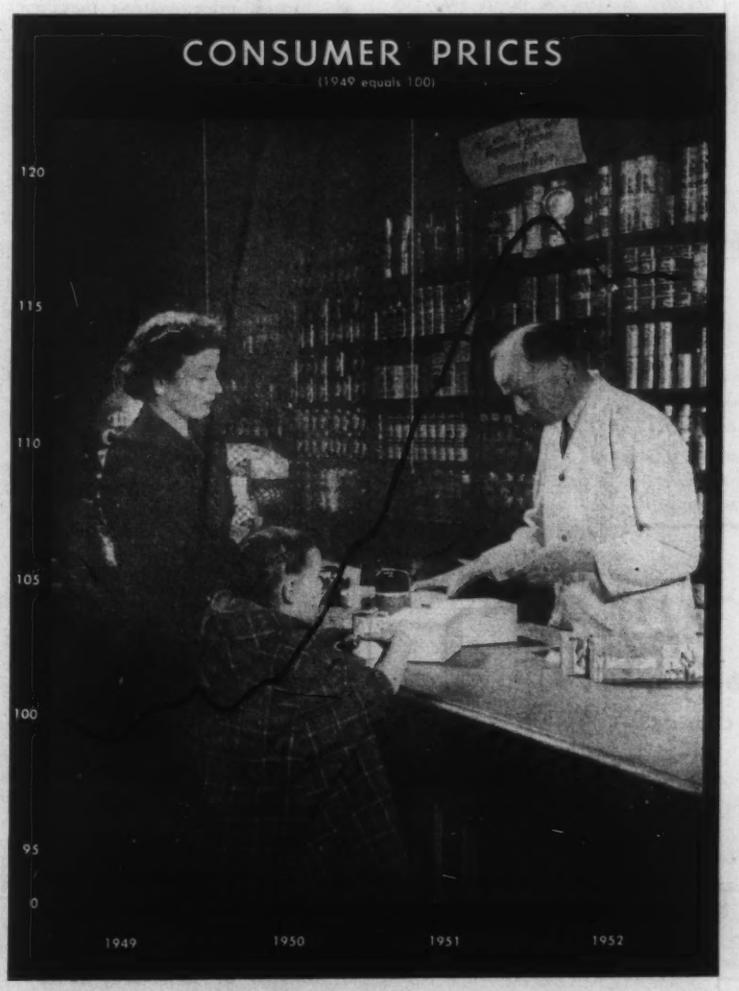
TRUE, some doubts have been cast on this way of thinking by the downswing in prices during the past year, (about 10 per cent in wholesale prices, less in retail). And some large merchandisers and industrialists have been wise enough to sharpen their order and cost pencils in efforts to place a bigger range of low-priced goods before the public. But there is a rigidity in our price system—shown by the smaller drop in retail than in wholesale prices and in the stubborn resistance to further declines—that continues to penalize almost everyone: this has made Canada a high-cost country and, therefore, vulnerable to foreign competition, perhaps even an easy victim to any world depression influences that might be felt in the future.

There are reasons for this situation far beyond the apparent effects. Now if we search for these reasons we might be able to take steps to get this country in a better-balanced and sounder position than it is today. There is no need to single out any one group — primary producers, manufacturers, distributors, labor or government—for criticism, although all must accept responsibility in some degree for the causes and consequences of the inflexible price system we now have.

About fifteen years ago, John Maynard Keynes' *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money,* caused a revolution in economic thought. This work was of monumental proportions. It was timely for it was published when the world was struggling to recover from the worst depression it ever suffered. The book had a wide circulation, not only because of its timeliness, but also because it dealt more fully with depression cures than any other of its kind. Keynes stated, in effect, that depressions were caused by too much saving and too little spending, in other words, underconsumption. He advocated as a corrective measure lowering the highest incomes and increasing the lowest by sharply graded income taxes. He had other theories as well, on interest rates, capital expenditures, government budgeting, etc. All of his views gained wide recognition, and it seems hardly necessary to point out that the one on leveling incomes by heavy taxation has been almost universally adopted by policy makers in government circles, and by political opportunists.

This was the first radical departure from orthodox (some would say, old-fashioned) economics. In itself it was hardly inflationary, but coupled with other social and economic policies, such as easy money (lower interest rates) and easy government borrowing, it eventually had highly inflationary effects. World War II had, of course, the most explosive inflationary elements but before these could all be touched off, monetary authorities in Ottawa decided that this country should have a good dose of inflation.

A year or so before the Canadian war effort was really well organized and making any considerable demands upon the country's resources, the Dominion Government borrowed $250 million from the commercial banks—an amount much in excess of its immediate financial requirements. Fortunately this loan was repaid in a few months by the first war bond issue, but there seems little doubt that the initial borrowing had something to do with raising the cost of living by 15 per cent between September 1939 and December 1941, when the official price controls were instituted, some months, it might be mentioned, after economic experts in Ottawa recommended that such measures be taken. The point here is that disciples of Keynes were inflation-conscious and took an opportunity to make a big test of their theories by injecting more money into the economic system than was necessary at the time.



GREAT CREDIT must be given, however, to these authorities for the way they handled war finance during the rest of the period of hostilities, although they could not have been successful in price and wage controls, as well as in rationing, without public support.

Inflationary policies continued after the war. Witness the following from the *Report of the Royal Commission on Prices of 1949:*

> Reviewing the period as a whole, it is clear that little use was made of monetary policy in the older orthodox sense, that is, the general restriction on the supply of money, leading to higher interest rates. It appears that fiscal measures, supplemented by direct controls, were depended upon almost entirely to reduce the excess of demand over supply. Various official explanations were offered from time to time for the decision not to follow a more vigorous monetary policy, not all of which appear to us to be entirely consistent. . . Nevertheless, it is our view that monetary measures could have been used to a greater extent than they were during the recent inflationary period. We hold this view even though we are aware that Canadian policy was similar to that followed in the United States and the United Kingdom. The policies followed probably reflected public thinking and discussion which seemed, on the whole, to be more concerned about the dangers of a postwar recession than of a postwar inflation.

The release of demands dammed up during wartime by material shortages and government controls, together with large new capital expenditures for improved and additional production and trade facilities, prevented any post-war recession. Instead, a real boom set in with intense competition for an inadequate supply of materials and goods with a consequent upward pressure on prices.

THIS is the third in a series of articles on the Canadian economy by Mr. Short, a retired bank economist.

This situation was aggravated by the demands of other countries which had suffered war devastation. By 1949, however, signs of readjustment were apparent and, had it not been for the Korean war, everybody in Canada would be in a more comfortable position by this time.

The Korean war led to greatly exaggerated fears of shortages of materials and goods and to ambitious rearmament plans. The Canadian wholesale price index rose by more than 15 per cent in the year ending June 1951 but, as already noted, has since declined. The cost-of-living index did not rise as sharply as wholesale prices; one reason was because some worthy business people averaged their costs, and another, because consumer price resistance developed over a large part of the country. The price decline since June 1951 has been due to unexpectedly large supplies of materials from practically all free world sources, and to the lag in rearmament.

Of course higher taxation has had to be levied to meet the heavy cost of rearmament, but in Canada as in other democratic countries, this has been superimposed on an already high taxation level. For this we can thank, or blame, inflation-minded social economists and political opportunists who held rigidly to their views on the redistribution of wealth and on easy money until the Korean war forced a change to the orthodox monetary controls that should have been put on soon after World War II.

Taking into account the new taxes levied by the federal authorities to finance their present rearmament program, plus those previously imposed and plus, also, those collected by provincial and municipal governments, Canada has a total tax bill this year of about $6 billion. A good part of the total taxes are wrapped up in the living costs of the general public. Business has had to pass on to the public most, if not all, of the taxes it has had to pay, and obviously indirect taxes (excise, sales and other "hidden" taxes levied by all governments) have been included in consumers' price tags. All told, corporation and indirect taxes have represented over 20 per cent of the cost of goods and services required by the public, about double the rate of profit derived by corporations after they paid their taxes. The indirect taxes alone have represented over 10 per cent of the retail cost of goods and services.

The Federal Government wisely decided against the reimposition of the general price controls they put into force during World War II and so avoided the rigidity of that period —necessary as such a condition was in a full-scale conflict.

BUT CANADA has price controls of some kinds. The Federal Government controls prices of most western grains, through its grain marketing agencies, and it sets prices for such important foodstuffs as butter, pork and beef. Many business organizations fix the prices of their products either by association agreements or by leading companies making prices for all of their competitors, even though costs vary from one enterprise to another. Such practices were of pre-war origin, but largely as a result of the official price control system established late in 1941, they became more widespread and more rigid. Again witness the conclusion of the *Report of the Royal Commission on Prices:*

> The experiences and influences of the war period have created conditions conducive to the spread of patterns of behavior from which active price competition is excluded. The effective organization of industry for war purposes required concerted rather than competitive efforts in many aspects of business activity, leaving a tendency towards less rather than more enterprise.
>
> Another legacy of wartime conditions appears to be the effect which maximum price regulations exerted on the pricing policies of businessmen. Continuance of mark-up controls by business groups themselves, but designed to fix minimum rather than maximum margins, seems to be favored in many lines of trade. Such methods of determining prices have come to be regarded as established trade practices, approved by the government during the war and therefore "reasonable" in peacetime.

Objectionable as these practices may be, the pattern for them was enlarged by the above-described conditions, and perhaps one excuse for them in their present form is the continued intervention of governments to hold up the prices of agricultural products, or at least to prevent them from finding their natural levels. It is hardly consistant for public authorities to object to price controls by business organizations while they themselves continue to fix prices of farm produce.

Organized labor is also partly responsible for the rigidity in the Canadian price structure. Indeed, retail prices might today be in line with the wholesale level if businessmen had not been faced with constant demands for wage increases and by strike threats.

LABOR HAD a strong case for higher earnings during the first year of the Korean war when prices rose sharply. But during the last year or more of falling prices labor has continued its policy, adopted immediately after World War II, of more money for less work. Weekly wages of hourly-rated employees have gone up about 10 per cent in the last year without any appreciable rise in working time, while the cost of living has gone down slightly. Accordingly, these workers have had a clear gain of nearly 10 per cent in *real* wages, that is, the purchasing power of their earnings in relation to their costs.

Price comparisons between different countries are almost meaningless because of varying living standards and business methods. Perhaps the best way to demonstrate that Canada is a high-cost country is to note that, according to official estimates, prices of imports are about 16 per cent lower than a year ago, while those of export goods have fallen only 4 per cent. The results of this, under present conditions, is a reduction of the demand for her exportable products, and an increase in her imports as high prices to attract other countries' materials and goods.

Another example is afforded by fairly recent figures on the cost of living in the free world published by the United Nations. Taking food alone, the United States was shown as paying about 10 per cent more since 1948; there were smaller increases in Britain, Belgium and Switzerland. The increase in Canada was 21 per cent.

No one should wish for a price slump such as that of the 1930's. Nor should anyone like to see wages reduced to the wretchedly low rates of that period. But everyone should realize that the top-heavy and lopsided price structure we have in this country has been set up by a long series of events, some of which could have been avoided. In order to prevent the Canadian price structure from being badly damaged, its foundation should be strengthened by the sound monetary actions of governments, more business and labor efficiency, and strong public support.

Come West to BRITISH COLUMBIA

. . . for your winter vacation this year. There are so many things to see and do! Your days are packed with healthy activity or lazed away in complete relaxation . . . whichever you desire. In B.C. many fine hotels and resorts await you . . . most of them offering special low winter rates. The complete range of winter sports (and many of the summer ones) are at your beck and call. In B.C. you can golf and ski on the same day.

For complete information about the wonderful things in store for you on a winter holiday in British Columbia, write . . .

BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU
Victoria, B.C. Canada

Visit **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

TWO OFFICES
Under same Canadian Management
TORONTO - LONDON (Eng.)
AGENTS IN PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN CITIES

Travel to and in *Europe* ...the way you wish

ASK FOR COPY OF

☐ "CONDUCTED TOURS"
Giving a wide variety of itineraries leaving at frequent intervals by ship or air.

☐ "INDEPENDENT TRAVEL"
Suggestions for flexible travel planned to suit your time and personal preferences.

SPECIALIZING IN EUROPEAN TRAVEL SINCE 1926

UNIVERSITY TRAVEL CLUB
57 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO *Management:* J. F. and G. H. LUCAS
Kingsdale 6984

—Wide World photos

PRESIDENT IKE will take up where General Ike left off, in providing strong team leadership for NATO. Here he is seen with U.S.'s Harriman, France's Monnet, Britain's Gaitskell. Right, Canada's Pearson hands over NATO Council chairmanship to Denmark's Ole Bjorn Kraft, with Secretary-General Lord Ismay looking on.

THE WORLD TODAY

A Waspish Year Behind— New Teamwork for '53

by Willson Woodside

WHEN I SAT DOWN to write this article I quite naturally typed that 1952 was a year few of us would be sorry to see behind us. Then it occurred to me that I might have said that about every year for the last dozen or fifteen, and quite probably had. What a commentary that is on the times we live in! And yet I was going to follow this up by saying that 1953 held out hopes for the establishment of new teamwork among the Western nations and perhaps most of the free nations.

That is, of course, what keeps us going. The cynic may regard it merely as proof of gullibility. But while in thoughtful moments I am quite ready to concede that, caught in the midst of one of the great turbulent eras of history, you and I will not likely see secure and quiet times, nevertheless I cannot help but look at each new year as 365 days of unspent opportunity.

And this new year ought to be a rather special one, as it marks the beginning of a new political epoch in the United States; brings into office in the person of General Eisenhower a new but tested leader of the free world; sees the Commonwealth launched on a new effort to master its fate, under a new monarch; and even marks a new era in Soviet policy, according to the line set by Stalin for the recent Party Congress in Moscow.

Of the year gone by, the best that can be said is that it was a waspish one. The Americans were at each other's throats for half of it—or did their best to give that impression—and had little time left over to lead the free world. The result was that the French, the Germans and the British all began to snap at the Americans, and our press has even noticed a rise in criticism of American policy among Canadians.

The French and Germans have resumed their old quarrel, and balked at setting up the European Army. The NATO nations have cut back their defence programs, and clamored against U.S. trade barriers. The Commonwealth has been beset by a more and more bitter quarrel between India and South Africa, with the latter threatening to pull out. All in all, it is not surprising that Stalin, mixing wishful thinking with prophecy, should be predicting that the Western nations are more likely to fight each other than to join in attacking Soviet Russia.

Yet, looking into 1953, one has no fear at all that it will come out that way. If there is little gain that one can point to in the year left behind, at least it laid the basis for a new advance in free world cooperation, in the election of Eisenhower, in the establishment of the Schuman Plan coal and steel pool in Europe, in the steady improvement of NATO forces and facilities, and in the backing which the entire UN except the Soviet bloc gave to the Indian resolution on securing a truce in Korea.

It would be expecting miracles to think that President Eisenhower can set about everything at once, after January 20. Yet if anything is certain, it is that he will apply his well-known talent and charm to bringing people together. His disinclination to bicker with Taft or Truman, and his move towards reconciliation with MacArthur, indicate his determination to inaugurate a new era of good feeling in American politics.

And while no one would suggest that he is not primarily an American interested in the United States, it cannot be forgotten that he only gave up a task of uniting the Western nations, to which he was deeply committed, because he was persuaded that he could do the job better from higher up. President Ike will still be NATO leader Ike, and it would be surprising indeed if, after a preliminary meeting with Churchill and perhaps with Pinay of France, and a state visit to Washington by Chancellor Adenauer in the spring, he didn't call a top-level meeting of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

This will be a year of get-togethers, because Ike is an old master at getting people to pull together; but it will also be a year of staff work, because Ike is no mere greeter but a supreme commander who knows very well how much has to be planned and built if the free world is to meet and turn back the Soviet challenge. He knows from having gone through the Three-Wise-Men experience of assessing the ability of the NATO nations to bear their rearmament burdens how important is the economic foundation of common defence, and will be sensitive to the appeal of the European partners for "Trade, not Aid."

And he knows what it was like, as a military commander, to have 14 bosses in NATO, with 14 foreign policies. During his year and a half in Paris he came round to the idea of a European Army and to the idea of a European Federation, through the sheer persuasion of the facts he had to deal with. His new Secretary of State, Dulles, sent one of his first messages after the election to a congress of the Atlantic Union movement in Buffalo. It would not be surprising if the need for constantly closer economic and diplomatic cooperation among the NATO partners, and for political control of the military, should in time lead Eisenhower to consider some form of Atlantic or Free Democratic Union.

Eisenhower will have to tend first, however, to the Korean War, which the long and fruitless truce negotiations, the election campaign, and his own promises have raised to the premier political issue in U.S. affairs. So far there have been more inklings of what he will not do than of what he will try to do to press the Korean issue to a settlement. He is not going to pull American troops out; nor does it seem that he intends to pour American troops in, to stage a "win-the-war" offensive.

Having declared himself against widening the war he can scarcely consider driving beyond the Yalu boundary, or puttting Japanese troops

—International

QUITE A PROBLEM for Adenauer (centre) and his "Minister of Defence" (r) Theodor Blank, and a problem for the Eisenhower Administration too, is the setting up of a European Army with German components. Here the West German Chancellor and aides confer while Bundestag gives treaties 2nd reading.

in the field, in the face of the Soviet-Chinese treaty covering that eventuality and also the bitter opposition of the South Koreans. And if for no other reason than consideration of South Korean opinion, he is unlikely to introduce Chinese Nationalist troops into Korea.

What he seems likely to do is plan for the strengthening in every way of the South Korean forces, in order to relieve some American troops in the course of time.

Further, Eisenhower and his advisers will probably devise a whole series of military, economic and political pressures on Communist China, stopping short of bombing her territory, but aimed at encouraging her to seek relief by accepting a truce in Korea.

The one thing he will not do is to indicate in any way that American determination to see this thing through has been in any way diminished. Yet any dramatic "solution" to this dragging war is hard to see.

With his training and experience General Eisenhower is bound to be particularly interested in meeting the challenge, not only of Soviet probing moves at various places along the world "front", but of the new Soviet line of policy given out by Stalin to the recent Party Congress in Moscow. This pins great hope on encouraging enmity among the chief Western partners, the United States, Britain and France, and between them and the former enemy states, Germany and Japan, over rivalry for markets.

Preventing splits and healing feuds are Ike's specialties. He may be expected to begin by warming up American relations with France, proceed from there to try to calm Franco-German fears and suspicions, call a top-level NATO meeting, and at the same time reassert U.S. support for United Nations' purposes through his vigorous new UN representative, Senator Lodge.

There is no intention here to present Eisenhower as a superman, who will understand and quickly fix everything. All that is happening is that the leadership of the free world and particularly of the NATO partnership is being taken over by its most proven and best-liked team leader.

Menace of India's Resolution

by David Martin

THE WESTERN representatives are congratulating themselves on a diplomatic triumph, in the acceptance of the Indian Resolution on the exchange of prisoners-of-war in Korea by an overwhelming vote of the UN Assembly. The concessions from our previous stand on repatriation which it contains don't matter, they say, now that the Soviets and Chinese have rejected it.

Such self-congratulation seems as dangerous as it is illusory; and our Canadian delegation seemed quite oblivious to these dangers in collaborating as actively as it did with the Indians in this affair. For if by whatever pressures we should ever compel the Communists to enter into earnest negotiations for a truce, these would presumably start with our prior acceptance of the Indian POW plan. Perhaps it is still not too late to warn against its weaknesses.

First of all, there is the matter of emphasis. The Indian resolution as it stands—and it must be read in its full text to appreciate this—places *overwhelming* emphasis on repatriation while breathing not a single word on the subject of alternative resettlement for non-repatriates.

Let us make no mistake about it; such an insistence on repatriation constitutes *per se* a form of psychological duress. I am convinced that the heart of every anti-Communist POW would sink if this declaration should ever be read to him. In addition, the lack of any practical alternative to repatriation would unquestionably be used by the Communists as a potent instrument of psychological pressure.

Although the terminology of the Indian resolution is distressingly vague, its general intent can be summed up as follows:

(1) The Repatriation Commission would assume physical custody of the Prisoners-of-War on both sides, employing as guards troops provided by its member nations—that is, half of the guards would be Polish and Czech Communist soldiers under MVD control, half would be Swiss and Swedish.

(2) In establishing the transit camps, no effort will be made to separate Communists and anti-Communists.

(3) The Communists, and the Communists only, will have the right to *inform* the Chinese and North Korean POW's.

(4) No alternative possibility of resettlement will be indicated.

Lest this construction appear extreme, let me quote from the closing speech of Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon which I failed to see anywhere in the press: "In the procedure effecting return, there are no further processes of separating the wheat from the chaff, or what is usually called 'screening.' There are no interrogations, there are no questions to be asked. And there will be no restrictions from guards whom in the past the Chinese have called the guards of Synghman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek . . .

"There will be no offerings of *temptations* to prevent returning . . . (my emphasis, D.M.) . . . There will equally be no question of groups of people who want to go and groups who do not want to go, who will be kept separate so that they will be marked men . . . The first act of release by the detaining side is the first act of repatriation."

It requires little imagination to predict the fate that would await anti-Communist POW's under such an arrangement. Even under the custody of the UN troops, the highly organized Communist minority in the camps was invariably able to seize control, and to terrorize the anti-Communist majority.

After many bitter experiences, the UN command discovered that general segregation was the only effective way of preventing bloodshed. To throw Communists and anti-Communists back into unsegregated camps, with the UN guard replaced by a new guard that is half-Communist, half-neutral, would be an invitation to mayhem and murder.

DAVID MARTIN, *a former Canadian, is prominent in the International Rescue Committee.*

The Dust Has Settled

by C. E. Silcox

CANADIANS who are often confused by the cross-currents of American foreign policy, especially in the Far East, could not do better than read Dr. Latourette's "The American Record in the Far East" (Macmillans, $3.50). The book is quite readable and the author avoids the inflated English used by so many civil servants. After a statement which makes quite clear that the United States is no newcomer to Asiatic problems (as too many Canadians and Europeans think), the author traces the changing policy of the United States towards individual Asiatic nations country by country.

Few men in the United States could have performed this task more adequately and with greater objectivity. In his student days at Yale, Dr. Latourette specialized in Far Eastern history; then he served for many years in the mission known as Yale-in-China. For thirty years, since his return to America, he has covered the Orient in his teaching at Yale where he is the Sterling Professor of Missions and Oriental History, and in this time he has kept in close touch with Oriental leaders of opinion.

Dr. Latourette neither defends nor condemns American policy. He rather states the significant facts as fully as they are ascertainable, the reasons for the policies adopted and the nature of the reaction, *pro* and *con*, of the American public to such policies. By and large, he leaves the reader to decide for himself whether the policy adopted was wise or foolish, although he may first have to suggest a possible alternative. American policy in Thailand, Malaya, and Indo-China is treated rather sketchily. The major emphasis, of course, is on China, Japan and Korea.

Some of the most significant pages deal with the debacle in China and in this connection he puts forward certain reasons why the "nationalist revolution" in China was more disintegrating than elsewhere. Heading this list of reasons is placed the rapid decline of Confucianism which was the ideological force governing China for two thousand years. When both the Confucian system of education and the monarchy collapsed, a moral vacuum was created which Christianity partially filled for a minority but which has now been filled by Communism. A second reason was the peculiar weakness of China in dealing with foreign powers.

Naturally, he also outlines some of the more debatable factors in recent American policy, *e.g.*, the choice of General Stilwell during World War II. His fairness to Chiang Kai-shek may be read in one sentence (page 95): "Chiang Kai-shek had done an amazing job in giving the nation a degree of unity and in nerving it to resistance against Japan; but he had limitations which prevented him from meeting the almost superhuman demands made upon his government first by the prolonged war and then by the defeat of Japan."

A Gamble and the Constitution

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

The fact is, Mr. King, in 1926, tried to kill parliamentary responsible government. He tried to make Lord Byng his accomplice. Lord Byng refused. But Mr. Hutchison stands the whole story on its head: Lord Byng is "wrong," "wholly ignorant of government"; he "invaded the rights of parliament," he "placed himself above parliament and people." The fact is, as more fully revealed since the election, that only one person was trying to make both Parliament and people surrender their constitutional rights, and that man was Mr. King. He told them he was doing the opposite. They believed him and rewarded him.

But what about Mr. Meighen's temporary Government? On that, says Mr. Hutchison, he "drove" the Progressives to his support "by constitutional logic." As Mr. Hutchison points out, even Mr. King admitted that the Crown had a right to refuse dissolution if it could find an alternative Government capable of carrying on constitutionally in the existing Parliament. He admitted it three times, in the House and on the hustings. The Progressives admitted it. Mr. Bourassa admitted it. None of them dared to introduce a motion condemning the refusal. But Mr. King, Mr. Bourassa and most of the Progressives claimed that Mr. Meighen's temporary Government was not constitutional, and so the refusal of dissolution was not constitutional either.

What are the facts? They have been set forth many times, notably by Mr. Meighen in his Cobourg speech the night before the election (printed three years ago in "Unrevised and Unrepented"), and with chapter and verse in a book of my own, nine years ago. They remain unchallenged. And Mr. Hutchison ignores them.

Mr. Meighen could have formed a Government in the ordinary way, appointing a full complement of Ministers, most of them with portfolio. Every portfolio carried a salary. But under the law as it then stood, every Minister who accepted a salary automatically vacated his seat and had to run in a by-election. This would have taken six weeks, during which Parliament would have had to be adjourned or prorogued. But the session was within a few days of its end. The Progressives had undertaken, in a memorandum to the Governor-General, to support Mr. Meighen's Government in finishing the Session's work. It seemed ridiculous to send members home at the end of June and call them back in the middle of harvest.

In Britain, this kind of difficulty is always met by a conference between the incoming and the outgoing Governments. Mr. Meighen, as Mr. Hutchison says, asked Mr. King to engage in such a conference. Mr. King refused, on the ground that there was no outgoing Government. It had gone. But it is the constitutional duty of every Government to hold office till its successor is formally appointed. The King's government must be carried on. This constitutional duty Mr. King had flagrantly violated. But when Mr. Cahan taxed him with it in the House of Commons, he denied it. He said he had offered, in his letter of resignation, to "keep his resignation in abeyance" until Lord Byng "had the opportunity to take such further steps as he might wish to take." But he hadn't. His statement to Parliament was false.

What he had done was to urge Lord Byng repeatedly to ask the British Government whether to grant dissolution or refuse; and, if Lord Byng would promise to do so, he offered to keep his resignation in abeyance till the British Government's orders arrived. This is wholly, startlingly, different. Incredible? Read Mr. King's letter of resignation, printed by his own official biographer, Professor Dawson. There it is: irrefutable proof that what Mr. King told the House of Commons was false. (Unfortunately the falsehood was revealed only after the election was over.)

Faced with the situation created by Mr. King's dereliction of duty, Mr. Meighen's most reasonable course was just the course he took. He named a Government consisting of himself with portfolio, and six Ministers without portfolio, acting Ministers of departments. For this, there was ample precedent, ranging from 1856 to 1909: New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, British Columbia. In seven cases, the whole Cabinet, Prime Minister and all, was without portfolio, and there wasn't even an acting Minister of a department. Two of these Governments held office for about a year. In six more, the whole Cabinet, including the Prime Minister, was without portfolio. In three more Cabinets, one Minister held a portfolio, and all the rest were without portfolio.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

Taking Stock

From time to time, most investors like to take stock—to calculate the market value of their holdings, check on the current yields their dividends represent, and compare present values with original costs.

Frequently such surveys give an early warning of hidden weaknesses in investment policy or point out valuable opportunities for the betterment of portfolios.

There is no better time to take a good look at your investments than the start of a new year. If you will send a list of your holdings to any of our offices, we shall be pleased to evaluate them as of the beginning of 1953 and to enter the values in a convenient "Investment Record" for your use. No obligation is involved.

Our organization is always available to serve you in investment matters at any time.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Halifax
Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.
Kitchener Regina Edmonton Calgary
London, Eng. Victoria Chicago New York

Fresh Look at an Obscure War

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

front; Western commanders no longer fidget because Korean forces are on their flank and the short rude words that were once used to describe them are dying out.

The American achievement in raising this army is probably unique in Asia. There have been other great native armies raised by foreigners, but this is not a colonial army. At least to divisional level, the ROKS are commanded by their own nationals; only a few Americans are attached in an advisory capacity, and their advice is now frequently ignored.

For once the transplanting of Western ideas in the East seems to have borne sound fruit. The ROK Army is virtually non-political today. It has certainly little admiration for President Syngman Rhee; it is moved by a simple patriotism that seems to have by-passed the more unhappy forms of nationalism. It seems sincerely to admire Western, and particularly American ideals.

Of course, there are weaknesses. The most important is probably implicit in the feeble and unexciting state of Korean politics. They are slow to co-ordinate among themselves and not always willing to trust strange units or officers in the same army. For a long time a few foreign officers and units will have to be visible on their soil to reassure them, to represent the certainties that their own Government cannot offer.

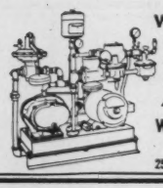
It is a conscript army and each soldier receives 16 weeks' basic training. There is an officers' school with a four-year course that has not yet started to graduate its students. The present officers are startlingly young —brigadiers in their twenties and a Chief of Staff of 34. A few were in the Japanese Army, a number have done courses in the United States, most of them have learnt their trade in the course of victory and defeat.

Their fighting-equipment is virtually that of American infantry divisions, though they are short on supply echelons and transport. ROK artillery and tank units are now in action and are being increased. A private soldier draws 3,000 *won* a month, which is the price of a haircut, and a captain gets under $6 a month. They wear American clothing, though some have padded suits made in Japan.

They eat rice three times a day with soup and pickles. They sleep on straw and build their own permanent camps that look like rows of crofters' huts. They are ruthless, tough, dour little men.

A Korean battalion in action is a fearsome sight. These soldiers are economical neither of their equipment nor their lives. When they start shooting they like to use everything they have. At night they insist on constellations of star shells and parachute flares, and use their artillery to lay down long, extravagant defensive barrages. They are sometimes weak on the more intricate infantry operations, like clearing defended dug-outs, but this is from lack of training, not cowardice. These are weaknesses that are not exclusively South Korean.

The American officers with them sincerely believe that, man for man, they are better than the Chinese, with whom they share the same costly weaknesses for the *Banzai* charge. They are ruled by a soldierly pride that makes them take more casualties than necessary. South Korea could not be defended without them.



Wayne Orthodator automatically mixes gas and air in any desired proportions.

Ask for Bulletin No. 115

Wayne Forge & Machine Company Limited

256 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK
Ltd.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a final dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the Ordinary Capital Stock was declared in respect of the year 1952, payable in Canadian funds on February 27, 1953, to shareholders of record at 3:30 p.m. on December 30, 1952.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 8, 1952.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 264

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, plus an EXTRA FIVE CENTS per share, on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1953 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of FEBRUARY 1953, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1952. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. McKINNON,
General Manager.

Toronto, 12th December 1952.

Certificate of Registry No. C 1392 has been issued authorizing the Victory Insurance Company Limited of London, England, to transact in Canada the business of Inland Transportation Insurace and Personal Property Insurance, in addition to Fire Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only. V. R. Willemson has been appointed Chief Agent.

NEW IDEAS

First Steps to Cheaper Housing

by Gerald Waring

THE RESPONSE of building contractors to the people's desire for cheaper housing sounds like the refrain from the old song about Kansas City: "They've gone about as fur as they kin go."

And so they probably have, with conventional materials used in conventional ways.

After the war a few enterprising contractors tried to cut housing costs with new mass production techniques such as pre-fabrication and on-site pre-cutting. They found that savings, mostly on labor costs, ranged from two to five per cent, and most people preferred to pay that small amount to get individualistic rather than standardized homes.

Besides labor, however, there are two other basic ingredients in construction: materials and design.

If you want a conventional house consisting of a basement, four walls and a roof built of lumber, brick, cement, plaster, asphalt shingles, tiles or any of the other conventional materials used in the conventional ways, your chances of cutting costs are severely limited.

But if you can use conventional materials more efficiently and economically, and if you can visualize how new and cheaper materials can replace more expensive ones, you can pull down the dollars-per-square-foot figure.

If you can design a home with floors of concrete instead of hardwood, with earth-banked concrete block walls instead of costly wooden ones, and with no basement and a minimum of interior partitioning, you can make costs plummet.

If you can do that and more, while producing an attractive, comfortable home with all the amenities of modern living, you will have hurdled housing's biggest obstacle, its almost prohibitive cost.

THAT'S WHAT a young Ottawa architect, James W. Strutt, told himself when he set to work a few months ago to design a modern home with 1,200 square feet of floor space which could be built for $6,000.

In a nutshell, his goal was a house with 25 per cent more floor area than a conventional house of the designs offered by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and at one-half the cost.

Strutt's completed plans call for a circular, domed structure involving intricate mathematical calculations which no other Canadian architect has attempted. Three sides are of new water-resistant tongue-and-groove concrete blocks which require no mortar. The outside walls are banked with earth to the level of utilitarian windows at the roof line which admit light and air.

The front of the house is glass. The interior has a core composed of the kitchen, bathroom and utility room, with a corridor behind leading to bedrooms. The living space is in the front, completely open, but built on two levels for aesthetic reasons. The walls are the same concrete blocks as those banked with earth outside, but the interior surface is painted with a sealing preparation. The floors are concrete. Heating is of the hot air perimeter type, through ducts in the concrete floor which radiate from the furnace in the core of the building.

The first half dozen houses of this design are scheduled to be started at Ottawa this year, to the order of families that could not afford to build if they had to use high-cost conventional materials and design.

A serious handicap is imposed on architects who want to use new materials, and old materials in new ways. This is the lack of a standards organization to get their ideas approved from a structural engineering standpoint.

As a result, the National Housing Act authorities are likely to hesitate about lending money on radical departures from commonplace construction methods. They reason that innovations untested in practice should be passed on by a competent responsible authority—but there is no such authority.

WHAT HAPPENS is this: a prospective home builder applies for an NHA loan. The plan for his house, which he submits to the lending authority along with his application for the loan, calls for the use of unorthodox materials or "radical" design, which he argues will reduce the cost or be otherwise advantageous.

Maybe he merely wants to use a new concrete mix to make his cement go further. Or perhaps he wants to build something that will look more like a gigantic honeycomb than a conventional house.

Officials of the mortgage company and the government-owned Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, who make NHA loans jointly on a 75-25 per cent basis, may shake their heads dubiously. They have to think of protecting their equity. What if the enthusiastic builder goes broke and they have to foreclose? Would they be able to get their money out of the house with the different concrete mix, or the honeycomb design?

Whether they would or not depends largely on whether the concrete mix would be as strong and as enduring as the usual cement-gravel-sand-water mix; whether the honeycomb model would be as "practical" and as appealing to other prospective home owners, and whether it would withstand the elements as well as the models in CMHC's filing cabinets.

If the applicant is persistent, CMHC will toss the problem to the Building Research Division of the National Research Council. But the NRC people are busy with their own research programs. They aren't geared to test every idea that a house-hungry, cost-conscious public puts up to CMHC, or every claim made by a manufacturer who thinks he has the solution to the home shortage. So they may play it safe by agreeing it would be a risky investment, thus tossing the ball back to CMHC.

That's what happened when a friend of mine wanted to use vermiculite in his concrete mix to increase the insulation qualities of his walls. That was a new one on CMHC; new too to NRC. He didn't get an NHA loan—partly, it must be admitted, because his plans called for only one bedroom, but also partly because of the vermiculite.

HOWEVER, he is a nuclear physicist, a former member of the NRC scientific staff, and a man who doesn't accept defeat readily. He arranged to finance his house privately, without an NHA loan.

"Ah," said NRC. "In that case we'd appreciate it if you'd let us know how this vermiculite mix turns out."

Some CMHC officials state flatly that the problem of cheaper home construction could be licked if Canada had proper facilities for testing and evaluating new and cheaper materials and methods of building.

"What we need for this job is a National Bureau of Standards," one of them said recently. He acknowledged that the Department of Trade and Commerce was supposed to be working on the problem, but indicated he had little confidence in the trade officials putting any real steam behind it.

It's understandable that in the past there's been an official tendency to overlook this need. After all, Canadians broke all records by building 500,000 housing units since 1945, so the cost of housing wasn't an insurmountable barrier.

But as CMHC President David Mansur admitted to a committee of Parliament on May 6, housing starts dropped from a high of 92,000 in 1950 to 68,000 last year, and probably will be down to about 63,000 this year.

"We believe that the sharp increase in the cost which has taken place over the last 18 months," Mansur told the MPs, "has not yet been accepted by people in the market for houses."

In other words, people are rebelling against high prices. They're not satisfied they're getting their money's worth of housing, and fewer are buying.

That brings us back to the problem of providing cheaper housing, and the part a standards-setting body could play in attaining that objective.

The question of who should okay new building materials came up at the 1952 conference of federal, provincial and municipal building authorities which was held under NRC auspices at Windsor, Ont., in May. And significantly enough, the way it came up

was through the emphasis of NRC Building Research Director R. F. Legget that NRC is not an approvals body. Someone else would have to do the approving, Legget said.

What worth while activities might be carried on by a Canadian building material approval service? Two — the testing of materials and construction methods, and the establishing of standards for materials.

It's clear from what architects have said that they're limited by the fact that any great departure from customary materials or customary uses of materials is likely to bar their customers from getting NHA loans. The only alternative is to finance the construction privately, which isn't easy to do when you've already been turned down by the Government-approved lending institutions and CMHC. So most people settle for the conventional costly house which they can finance with an NHA loan.

If there were a materials-approval service to test and rate materials for various uses, a much wider choice would be open to architects and builders trying to produce homes within the reach of the great majority of the people. NHA authorities could then approve loans on new-type construction with the assurance that new materials and the unorthodox use of conventional materials wouldn't leave them holding the bag if the owner defaulted on his mortgage payments.

On the standardization side, two advantages should result. First, quality standards would be set for all building materials, and those materials would be so stamped under the Trade Mark Act. Then, if you bought lumber or wallboard or cement stamped with the Government's approval, you'd be as certain of the quality as you are when you buy red brand beef or number four canned peas.

Second, standard sizes and models are of great importance if costs are to be cut in housing. One CMHC authority asserted that "Standardization of products is needed as much as standardization of building codes" —and NRC has been working for a dozen years on the latter problem.

The situation in the hot water and steam-radiator manufacturing industry illustrates what could be done. A few years ago the radiator makers were turning out radiators in more than 100 sizes and styles. CMHC recognized the wastefulness of this situation, which kept radiator costs high, and waged a year-long campaign which resulted in the manufacturers reducing their models to 12.

Insofar as municipal building codes bar the use of newer building materials, housing authorities say ignorance is to blame. If CMHC fails to keep abreast of new developments, it is even less reasonable to expect civic authorities to do so. Thus by lighting the way for CMHC, a national standards body would also give guidance to city fathers in their problem of what materials they should permit in urban home construction.

COMMONWEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS

Financing Development

by John L. Marston

THE COMMONWEALTH economic conference seemed to come round gradually to the view that convertibility of sterling was subordinate to development of the sterling area's resources. It reached that conclusion by the logic of economic facts. Pounds and dollars cannot be freely interchanged unless the sterling area expands production, of either goods which will earn dollars or goods which will save dollars, or both.

One of the most important ideas arising from the conference is that new capital should be made available, and investment policy should be coordinated, by a Finance Corporation for the Sterling Area. (The United Kingdom has the Finance Corporation for Industry and the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation to supplement the normal provision of capital for industry and trade.) Such a body might be able to tap American and Canadian sources of capital for investment in the sterling area—but it would evidently have to coordinate its activities with those of the International Bank.

How to raise the capital for the sterling area's development is obviously the first question; and a part of the answer, certainly, is that the sterling countries themselves, and the United Kingdom in particular, must increase their savings.

The next question is how to select the development projects. In Australia, India, Pakistan, colonial Africa, and other sterling countries, there are already huge projects under construction or planned which are beyond the scope of private enterprise. They are concerned primarily with power and irrigation. They may be focussed on a particular commodity (such as the Volta River scheme for aluminum in the Gold Coast), but they are basic and essential. Yet an industrial company, or a finance group, will necessarily devote its resources to a factory, or a mine, rather than a dam, because a dam is too big an undertaking and takes too long to mature.

THE TECHNICAL problem of providing capital for big projects should not be too difficult to solve. But there is also the problem of policy. The Commonwealth conference was careful to avoid any suggestion that it had authority to instruct individual Commonwealth countries on their domestic policies, either financial or commercial. There is no body in the sterling area—nor would the proposed Finance Corporation be such a body—which can tell a member-country that it should expand output of agriculture, or primary industry, or capital industry, or mining, or that it should curtail expenditure on "in-

Purchasers and Distributors
of Government, Municipal and
Corporation Securities

Enquiries Invited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited
Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA CALGARY
LONDON OTTAWA HAMILTON KITCHENER OWEN SOUND
ST. CATHARINES QUEBEC NEW YORK BOSTON LONDON, ENG.

Eagle Star
Insurance Company Limited
of London, England

The British Crown
Assurance Corporation Limited
of Glasgow, Scotland

British Northwestern
Insurance Company

Security National
Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
Eagle Star Bldg., 217 Bay St., Toronto
J.H. RIDDEL, Manager for Canada
R. HOLROYDE, Assistant Manager
BRANCH OFFICES—Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

BLUE SPRUCE
From Seed!

Grow your own Colorado Blue Spruce from seed, shapeliest of all Spruce, hardy, a real aristocrat for ornamental plantings, specimens, hedges and Xmas trees. Easy to grow. Full directions with order. *(Pkt. of 100 seeds 45¢) (½ oz. $2.25) postpaid.*

SPECIAL OFFER: 1 pkt. Blue Spruce and 2 pkts. Foundation Planting Blend of 12 varieties choice Evergreen Seed, $1.00 postpaid.

FREE BIG 1953 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK—Best Ever! now

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

7 services in one
PLANS • LAYOUT
COPY • ART
PHOTOGRAPHY
PRODUCTION
MAILING

saturday night press
71 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

General Statement

29th November, 1952

ASSETS

Notes of and deposits with Bank of Canada	$ 194,304,275.75
Other cash and bank balances	179,518,011.24
Notes of and cheques on other banks	160,265,516.18
Government and other public securities, not exceeding market value	976,940,108.20
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	103,063,282.66
Call and short loans, fully secured	96,830,435.26
Total quick assets	$1,710,921,629.29
Other loans and discounts, after full provision for bad and doubtful debts	885,347,481.57
Bank premises	20,613,590.88
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit	69,368,976.45
Other assets	5,205,195.52
	$2,691,456,873.71

LIABILITIES

Notes in circulation	$ 101,062.68
Deposits	2,527,510,437.43
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding	69,368,976.45
Other liabilities	1,912,179.61
Total liabilities to the public	$2,598,892,656.17
Capital	35,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	55,000,000.00
Dividends payable	1,783,978.92
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	780,238.62
	$2,691,456,873.71

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 29th November, 1952, after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves, out of which full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made		$14,745,446.95
Provision for Dominion and provincial government taxes	$6,325,000.00	
Provision for depreciation of bank premises	1,291,362.23	7,616,362.23
		$ 7,129,084.72
Dividends at the rate of $1.00 per share	$3,500,000.00	
Extra distribution at the rate of 25¢ per share	875,000.00	4,375,000.00
Amount carried forward		$ 2,754,084.72
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1951		1,026,153.90
		$ 3,780,238.62
Transferred to Reserve Fund		3,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 29th November, 1952		$ 780,238.62

JAMES MUIR, President

T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager

essential" secondary industry. Still less—in theory—can the dollar countries direct the sterling area's development; yet if the dollar countries provide capital they will obviously have a strong influence in its use.

It might seem that the natural procedure would be to draw up a list of the main commodities and manufactures in which the sterling area was deficient, and to give priority to those which cost dollars (or might indirectly cost gold by importing from countries of the European Payments Union) and whose production could be increased with a reasonable expenditure of effort. But it would be quite as logical to concentrate on goods which could be readily sold for dollars (or to countries of the European Payments Union); whereby the sterling area would be able to pay for imports — food, materials, machinery—which it cannot at present afford.

The sterling area produces some commodities in excess of its needs, some in approximately the amounts consumed. There is a surplus of some important minerals—tin, manganese, chrome; of some important plantation and pastoral products—rubber, industrial fibres, wool; of some rather less important foods—cocoa, tea. There is approximate sufficiency of copper and lead. But there is a long and varied list of commodities which the sterling area has to import, though it produces some of them in large quantities. Among the important deficiencies are iron ore, zinc, aluminum; timber and timber products, cotton; wheat, coarse grains, meat, dairy produce, sugar.

PLANS are already in hand to make good some of these deficiencies. Australia and New Zealand are planning to increase their production of food; India's 5-year plan is directed especially to producing food; there is the big aluminum project in Africa. Additional production of lead and zinc would evidently be an economic proposition in Australia and in Africa. On the other hand, there are big dollar-earning potentialities in copper, which another part of Africa—Rhodesia—can produce in more abundance.

Canada, in her special position as the dollar country in the Commonwealth, has been able to advise that the best way to sort out these problems is to break down the barrier between the sterling and the dollar areas, so that there need be no qualms about spending freely on dollar commodities (especially Canadian wheat) or machinery, and the sterling area will be able, at a reasonable level of costs, to sell to the dollar area what the dollar area needs (or what American import policy will allow it to buy).

The United States, as the Paley Report revealed, expects shortages of many materials in the coming decades and might favor any development of basic materials in the sterling area. But the United Kingdom is still obsessed with the area's deficiency of food. Between materials and food a sharp conflict of policy may develop.

PORTS OF CALL

Scandinavia: The Three Kingdoms

by Joyce Dye

NORWAY: LAND OF THE DEEP, CALM FJORDS

THE WORD Scandinavia was coined to cover three very different kingdoms welded together in close unity and cooperation, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Though the people are basically alike in looks, habits and modes of life, the three countries each have individual appeal in the dissimilarity of scenery, topography, cities, historical sights and tourist havens.

Located on the northernmost coast of Europe, picturesque Scandinavia is one of the renowned tourist areas in the world and each of the three countries is so easily accessible by the transportation network of a mutually owned airlines system, that it is unthinkable to visit one without enjoying the delights of the other two, even if one's vacation or business trip is of very short duration. Traveling between the three countries is indeed a pleasure for you can go where you will in physical and mental ease, crossing the borders with little or no frontier formalities to besiege you on your journey.

OCCUPYING part of the Jutland Peninsula and innumerable islands, Denmark is level for the most part; a country of woodlands and sparkling beaches with an over-all invigorating tang of fresh salt sea air; a land for the fisherman as well as the most sophisticated cosmopolite.

Denmark's capital, Copenhagen, is not only one of the largest and oldest of Scandinavian cities, but it is probably one of the gayest and most cosmopolitan of all European capitals which long ago gave rise to its nickname the "Paris of the North". Once having met its happy and friendly inhabitants, it is easy to see why.

For the "young in heart" Copenhagen is without a doubt a haven and a mecca; for after a turn through the famous Tivoli Gardens on a summer evening one will find the spirit with which the Danes enjoy their amusement park is contagious and if one isn't applauding the performance of the beloved Punch and Judy, one will be spinning around a dance floor to the strains of a waltz, undoubtedly composed by Hans Christian Lumbye, Denmark's "Johann Strauss".

COPENHAGEN IS THE "PARIS OF THE NORTH"

Tivoli's 100-year-old charm isn't all there is to attract the visitor to Copenhagen, for there is the Deer Park and its zoo with one of the finest collections of animals in Scandinavia, the beautiful fair grounds as well as the shopping district; the fashionable residential section along the water known as the Danish Riviera and many other attractions that make Copenhagen a visitor's delight.

In the outlying districts of the city there are many sights to intrigue the most sophisticated visitor. Kronborg Castle at Elsinore, the site of Shakespeare's Hamlet and the scene of various productions of the play each summer is close by. In addition side trips can easily be made to Odense, home and birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen; Ringstead with ancient St. Benedict's Church, Trelleborg, ancient stronghold of the Vikings and Roskilde with its great cathedral in which are entombed the Danish Kings.

Denmark is never lacking in things to see and things to do and the eye of the visitor is constantly filled with colorful and unforgettable sights. As one of the current best sellers has put it so simply and aptly in its title—"Denmark is a Lovely Land".

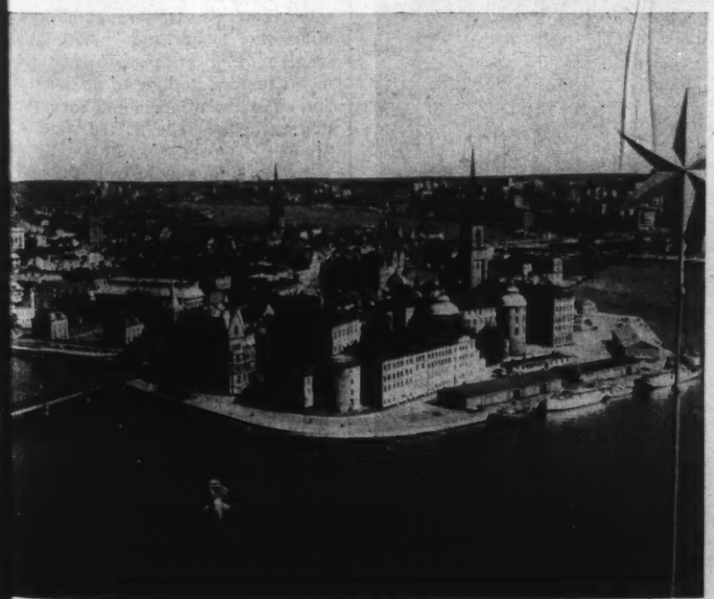
NO TWO relatives could less resemble one another than do Denmark and Norway. Where Denmark is practically without hills, Norway boasts beautiful, majestic and rugged snow-capped mountain peaks and deep gorges cleft by hundred-mile ribbons of deep, calm fjords.

Oslo, Norway's capital, is a modern city ringed by towering hills. It is a symbol of a people who live by the sea, which supports and unites them. A city of surprises; on one hand is Frogner Park, with its massive sculptured monolith by Gustav Vigeland, which now constitutes one of the major spectacles of Europe, and on the other the ancient lore of the Vikings, contained in the Historical Museum.

Among the more unique relics of antiquity and a monument to architecture, are the famous wooden stave churches of Norway. Found nowhere else in the world, they were built as long ago as the twelfth century and are in a perfect state of preservation.

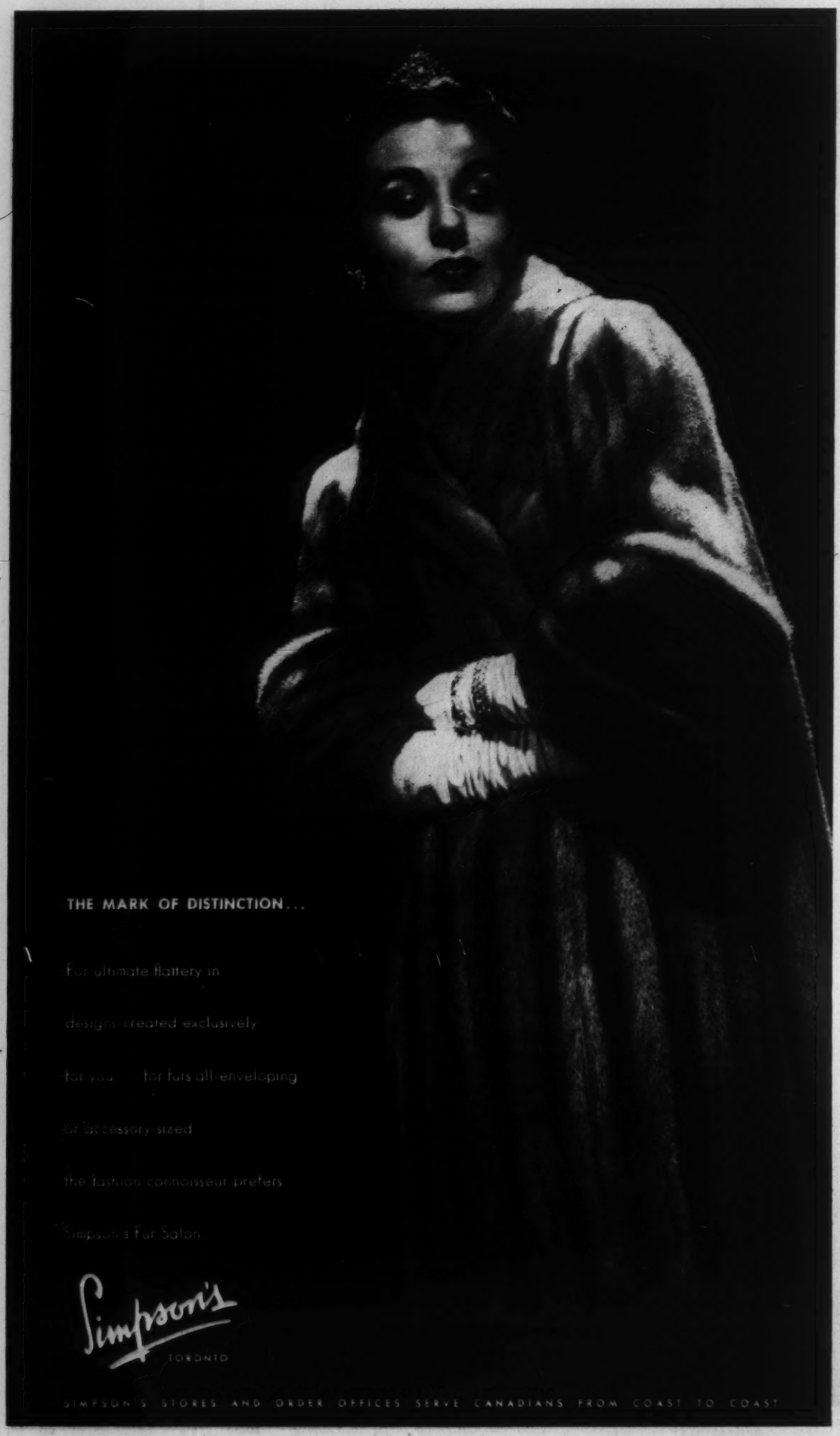
The warm Gulf Stream, which bathes Norway's west coast, makes possible some of the country's richest fruit districts as well as flourishing tobacco plantations—often nestled at the foot of glaciers.

Perhaps nothing is more startling and literally stunning to the senses than a fjord. A fjord is not merely a bay or inlet. It is a crevice in the earth's crust, sometimes cutting more than a hundred miles into the coastline, with towering mountainsides that overhang the clear water below. Rock cliffs—so steep that only an occasional farm can cling precariously to some grassy ledge—shoot up for



—Photos courtesy Scandinavian Airlines System

STOCKHOLM: SWEDEN'S LOVELY CAPITAL CITY



nearly a mile to great snow fields. Beyond you can glimpse the timeless majesty of the silent, blue-white glaciers. Still farther north, during the summer, the midnight sun glows throughout the night, etching the magnificence of the North Cape and there, like a village from another world, lies Hammerfest, the northernmost town in the world, nestled in the quiet grandeur of the timeless Arctic.

A QUIET CONTRAST to the majesty of Norway is Sweden, a country of clean ultra-modern cities, of birch bordered lakes and charming, neat red farmhouses.

Stockholm, Sweden's capital, may prove to be one of the most unforgettable cities you have ever visited. Its fresh-and-salt-beauty is indescribable, though a hint can be found in the contrast between its ultra-modern architecture and the antiquities of the old city, all surrounded by flowing water as Lake Malar empties right through the city, by several channels, into the North Sea, giving the city the name of "The Venice of the North".

Though many side trips outside the city can be arranged, Stockholm itself contains enough places of interest to satisfy even the most exacting of visitors. The Royal Palace with its fabulous stately apartments; the beautiful House of Knights; historic Riddarholm Church; the magnificent City Hall and one of the finest examples of Swedish modern architecture, Engelbrek Church. The visitor who enjoys shopping—and what visitor doesn't—will find a treasure trove of beautiful porcelains and silver in Stockholm's famous shops.

A drive through the lovely suburbs of the city takes a visitor to Drottingholm where the Royal Summer Theatre is located with its priceless gobelin tapestries, seventeenth century Court Theatre and the beautiful formal gardens with their curious Chinese pagoda.

FLOWING through the landscape like a blue ribbon, the famous Göta Canal between Stockholm and Gothenburg is one of Europe's most popular tourist haunts. Comfortable canal steamers glide along the 350-mile water route, passing through 65 locks, numerous lakes and breath-taking scenery. For three days and two nights there is nothing to do but relax and enjoy the wonders and adventures that each new mile of the waterway brings.

Just an hour's flight from the mainland of Sweden, is the island of Gotland and its principal city, Visby, catering to all tastes and interests, has a never-ending charm all of its own and is known as the city of "ruins and roses". Its medieval walls with their 37 towers and the magnificent ruins of 17 cathedrals and churches, built in the 12th Century, when Visby dominated the trade of northern and western Europe, never cease to cast their spell over the visitor.

Contrary to most thinking, the beauties and enjoyment to be found in Scandinavia need not be confined to the summer months. Each change of season has its accompanying mood and color, with festivals, sports and scenic wonders to please the most catholic tastes.

FILMS

A Windup for the Year

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MOTION-PICTURE reviewers who make a practice of drawing up annual lists of the year's ten best pictures are in an unusually difficult position this year. In 1952 there were any number of films that were good in spots, and any number that had a sort of mitigated badness; so that the conscientious film critic, going over his lists, is bound to find himself in the dismal predicament of the curate and his egg.

In the past there have always been a number of so-called "prestige" pictures, on which Hollywood was good-naturedly willing to throw away money. There were singularly few of these in 1952. Conceivably this was because the Industry, faced by a new mass medium, decided to bet its roll on entertainment that television couldn't possibly match.

If Hollywood were to set itself up as a rival to television on the ground of sheer quality, this might be a wise decision. It may indeed be the position to which the film industry may eventually be driven. In the meantime it isn't prepared to surrender the power and the glory of mass-entertainment to the Johnny-come-lately which is already threatening it from every third of fourth roof-top.

Hollywood's immediate answer to television has been to throw everything it has at the screen—money, action, crowds, above all spectacle. The possibilities of television are still strictly limited since neither science nor domestic architecture has, so far, been able to devise a screen that would accommodate spectacle on the scale of, say, "Samson and Delilah". We may of course come to it in time—a domestic scheme consisting of one large room with all the normal functions of home life driven into corners behind collapsible walls. However this is a George Orwell nightmare which isn't likely to worry us, or the film industry, for some time.

In any case the new medium seems to have provided enough omens to send Hollywood into a spree of spectacle spending. Some of the resulting productions, such as "Ivanhoe" and "The Prisoner of Zenda" were fun to watch with their color and liveliness and solemn silliness. Some—notably "Quo Vadis"—were so leaden and foolish that I was able to get through them only by going off to the Ladies' Retiring Room at quarter intervals for a supporting cigarette.

Westerns, of course, come under the spectacle category, and there was an unprecedented number of these. "High Noon" was by all accounts the best of these, but I missed it while on vacation and haven't succeeded in catching up with it since. The rest, including "Distant Drums", "Bend of the River", "Zapata", etc. provided little variation on familiar themes. "Westward the Women", which had Robert Taylor riding herd across the continent on a band of lady tramps provided at least a note of comic novelty.

There were, for the same obvious reason, an unusual number of elaborate musicals during 1952. They were all high-budget affairs, and what little gaiety they possessed was usually smothered under pretentious production. None of them, including Gene Kelly's "Singing in the Rain", was comparable in any way with Dancer Kelly's "American in Paris", or his charming and vivacious "On the Town".

THE really bad movies were the saddest of all. The worst of these was probably "My Son John", a film involving the distinguished Miss Helen Hayes in a drama which might have been dreamed up and even written by Senator McCarthy. At the very bottom of the list was a comedy starring Gloria Swanson, "Three for Bedroom C" which I can't resist including because of the suffering it caused me at the time. "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" also comes in this lamentable category, and so does "She's Working Her Way Through College", a vulgarization of James Thurber's "The Male Animal".

Fortunately, a number of bright spots showed up during the year. There were, for instance, "The African Queen" and "Pat and Mike". Both had good scripts, both were highly diverting, and both starred Katharine Hepburn. There was "Cry the Beloved Country", a tenderly written and directed screen version of the South African novel. There was "Limelight" in which the bright spots, though incidental, carried much of the old Chaplin magic. There was "Sister Carrie", which was, visually at least, an elegant period piece. And finally there were a number of unpretentious little thrillers, (*e.g.* "The Narrow Margin") produced by men with small budgets but very sharp and intelligent ideas about how a good movie should be made.

The year was given flavor, if not actual vintage, by a number of foreign films; e.g. "Miracle in Milan" which was comparable in treatment, if not in story, with "Limelight". Like the Chaplin film it was fogbound by sentiment, yet managed to break through at intervals into moments of radiant fancy. There was also the Italian film "Never Take No For an Answer", as well as the lively French comedy "Jour de Fête". The British studios sent over three fine Alexander Guinness comedies, "Lavender Hill Mob", "The Man in the White Coat" and "The Promoter", then for good measure threw in at the end of the year that wonderful spoof on the disappearing nuclear scientist, "Top Secret". It made a cheerful conclusion to a rather spiritless season.

Records

SYMPHONY IN B FLAT—*Chausson.* The French composor Ernest Chausson (1855-1899) wrote this symphony a few years before he died after a full career of composition. In this work there is a great similarity in simplicity, a pervading melancholy and the basic structural pattern with the creations of Franck. Pierre Monteux draws noble utterances from the San Francisco Symphony. Recording: good. *(Victor—LM1181.)*

PETER AND THE WOLF — *Prokofiev;* MARK TWAIN — *Kern;* MISSISSIPPI SUITE—*Grofé.* Arthur Godfrey uses his most unctuous man-about-the-house voice for reading the Peter narrative against André Kostelanetz's music. It's glib—if you like Godfrey—and much better than Eleanor Roosevelt's recorded effort.

The other numbers are good contemporary Americana, inspired by the common denominator of the Mississippi, and should have received top billing instead of "Peter." Kostelanetz gives both his personal friends Kern and Grofé a showmanship treatment in expounding several likable themes. *(Columbia—ML4625.)*

THE BIX BEIDERBECKE STORY. Three volumes of re-issues recreate one of the most romantic figures of American jazz. Beiderbecke's story has served as the basis for such stories as "Young Man with a Horn" by Dorothy Baker and the film made from it. The famous trumpeter died at the age of 28 in 1931, the victim of frustrations and frenetic living popularly associated with music real low-down. Actually, he worked with some of the best bands of the Twenties and became known for a peculiarly free-styled, inspired music—his instrument was the cornet—and at the same time he was a rebel against what we now call commercialized jazz. The three volumes of this series trace Bix's career from the early free-style days, around 1927 to his slow stifling under the syrupy arrangements of Paul Whiteman and his mammoth ensembles. Though the arrangements of the pieces included in the set may seem old-fashioned—many of them contain what Bix's contemporary Scott Fitzgerald called the "tinny drip" of the banjo—Bix's hornwork lifts much of the music to the realm of universality. An undoubtedly specialized package for jazz fans but a satisfying one all the same. *(Columbia—GL 507/8/9.)*

THE MONTHS—*Tchaikovsky.* Morton Gould, perhaps best known for lush Broadway orchestrations, has arranged the original piano suite and his orchestra performs it. They are pleasing trifles and, considering the composer's continuing popularity as a mine to be dug by the popularizers, are some of them quite unfamiliar. Each piece is supposed to capture the mood of a month. Recording: excellent. *(Columbia—ML4487.)*

SYMPHONY NO. 88 IN G—*Haydn.* Toscanini directs the NBC Symphony in another title from the Treasury of Immortal Performances, a work that embodies almost transparent musical aesthetics yet which bears as many facets of beauty as a diamond, ready to be discovered by repeated listening. *(Victor—LCT7.)*

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

It's a MAN'S work...

for a man's beer!

A man's taste in ale—let's face it—is heartier than the little woman's. So next time you want a man's drink, try full-bodied, zestful, satisfying Labatt's* India Pale Ale. I.P.A. *is* a man's drink . . . brewed with the full flavour demanded by masculine taste. John Labatt Limited.

*The swing is definitely to

LABATT'S

BOOK REVIEWS

Some Daylight on the Magic

KING GEORGE V: HIS LIFE AND REIGN—by Harold Nicolson—*Longmans, Green*—$8.50. $8.50.

by Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns

A PILE of official biographies of Royal personages in a bookseller's window always made me wonder that cavaliers and snobs should be sufficiently numerous to make their publication profitable. But this book has debilitated one more prejudice; it is not for the archaic royalist; nor only for specialists in constitutional problems, and those who wish to revive their memories of historic events in King George the Fifth's reign, nor should its audience be limited to the many who enjoy Mr. Nicolson's style when he writes of affairs of state.

"Monarchy's mystery is its life. We must not let daylight in upon magic." The author quotes Bagehot, then disregards the prohibition, for he reflects a full and clear light on monarch and man, and that light reveals nothing but what is good.

Mr. Nicolson shows that the King's character was formed, in all its essentials, during his adolescence, when he was serving as a naval cadet and junior officer, in a school whose normal rigors were little relaxed in favor of his birth. When he came into the immediate line of succession to the throne, on the death of his elder brother in 1892, he had served 15 years as an officer in the Navy, "and this period had crystallized his habits and his outlook on life". The sense of duty so engrained guided all his thoughts and actions thereafter. As King "He aspired . . . to represent all that was most straightforward in the national character; to give to the world an example of personal probity; to advise, to encourage and to warn . . . To few men has it been granted to fulfill their aspirations with such completeness."

A concise chapter discusses the constitutional functions of the British Monarch, and we are then shown how King George performed these functions during the periods of party and parliamentary struggle associated with the Parliament Act of 1911, which restricted the powers of the House of Lords; the Irish question in the years before World War I; and many other less remembered crises; all part of the process of social evolution in England from half-democracy, half-oligarchy to the welfare state, and of the devolution of the central power of the British Empire. The King's influence was ever on the side of moderation; his advice against the assuming of attitudes which admitted no compromise, no graduality of change.

"The world is so full of a number of things, I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings." To most of us this couplet now appears heartlessly ironic, for the lives and happiness of kings seem to be overlaid by convention and ceremonial. "The forefront of his life was always filled by the ceaseless durance of ceremony, by the need on every occasion, to confront, with apparent pleasure, the staring of a million eyes."

In the last pages is described the King's final reward; the great demonstrations of affection by his people at his Silver Jubilee of 1935.

"The nation as a whole were paying homage to the Monarchy as an institution of which they were fond. There was pride in the fact that whereas other thrones had fallen, our own monarchy, unimpaired in dignity, had survived for more than a thousand years. Reverence in the thought that in the Crown we possessed a symbol of patriotism, a focus of unison, an emblem of continuity in a rapidly dissolving world . . . in [King George] they saw reflected and magnified, what they cherished as their own individual ideals—faith, duty, honesty, courage, common sense, tolerance, decency and truth."

Mr. Nicolson's book enables one to see why the British people felt as they did; and is therefore good reading for those who conceive those symbolic notions to be of importance.

Screen Souvenir

TWO REELS AND A CRANK—by Albert E. Smith and Phil A. Koury — *Doubleday* — $4.50.

by Mary Lowrey Ross

INVENTION in America is both awesome and ludicrous. It is awesome in the beginning, when some mechanical genius, experimenting with new combinations of physical laws produces results that seem to defy the laws of physics. But it is always ludicrous in retrospect, after the new models have superseded the old ones. Ancient cars are invariably a subject for comedy. So are antique phonographs. Funniest of all however are the jerky old silent films that are sometimes screened as comedy shorts.

"Two Reels and a Crank," which is a sort of "screen souvenir" in print, goes back to the earliest days of the movies and simply because of its material is a highly diverting book. It was written by Albert E. Smith, inventor of the projector which succeeded Thomas Edison's kinetoscope.

The first half of Mr. Smith's memoirs is filled with hilarious recollection of the screen's infancy—the first attempt to work out a rudimentary story form, on an office roof, with the janitor's indignant wife as an unscheduled performer; the author's bland faking of the Battle of Santiago Bay, with cardboard battleships, pinches of gunpowder and smoke from the landlady's cigarette; the rough and tumble scramble for ideas and inventions in which everyone, including good Tom Edison himself engaged, without reference to the formalities of patent infringement; the conspiracy between the Edison Company and the author to pirate the pictures of the Jeffries-Sharkey fight, and the subsequent battle with the Biograph Company, which turned out to be almost as sensational as the fight itself.

As we approach the end of the beginnings of the movie industry, the comedy and the interest tend to drop off. On the whole, however, "Two Reels and a Crank" is an unusually entertaining piece of work, written in the informal semi-facetious style the material seems to demand.

Menacing Weapon

ONE OF OUR SUBMARINES—by Commander Edward Young, DSO, DSC, RNV(S)R—*Clarke, Irwin*—$4.25.

by William Sclater

THIS is the true story of a young man, a publisher in civilian life who became the first RNVR officer to enter the British submarine service in World War II. He was a graduate of "King Alfred" officers' training school in England, a school well-known to early Canadian volunteers, including Freddie Sherwood of the RCNVR who later became the outstanding Canadian submarine Captain in the British Service and whom one also meets in this book.

Constantly overshadowed by the anti-submarine war which, of grim necessity dominated the thinking and major activities of the Commonwealth naval forces and took top priority in personnel and equipment in the early years, our submarines, despite this handicap played an important role in carrying the war to the enemy. Built largely for North Sea and Mediterranean operations the British S and T boats could not compete with the larger and better-equipped long-range submarines of the U.S. Navy in the China seas theatre when they were later grouped with them out of Australian ports. In the shorter range areas for which they were designed however they were spectacularly successful, as these sobrely written accounts of their operations in the Arctic, Barents and North Seas, Biscay Bay, Mediterranean and Indian oceans and the South China Sea make abundantly plain. It is, in essence, the story of the British Submarine service in the last war.

"One of Our Submarines"
COMMANDER EDWARD YOUNG

To read the book is to journey with these intrepid mariners and gain experience with them. It is not a life that every man could take but these submariners had the qualities required, ranging from the dash of the swashbuckler to the cool, steady competence in attack that secured the maximum possible results. Through their periscopes one looks from close range at enemy-held coasts and shipping from the grey seas of the north to the green seas of Malaya.

The submarine is important in our lives. In two World Wars it has been the enemy's principal weapon of offensive. Today our sea thinking, in terms of carriers and anti-submarine craft is still dominated by its menace. Its efficiency has been steadily improving, as the seawise British have been alert to note and concentrate their major naval activity on developing counter measures, even at the expense of capital ships and their historic emphasis and reliance on the role of the attack.

There are few good books on submarine operations, a fact which makes this one of more than passing importance to our understanding of this formidable weapon.

Old Art, New Method

CERAMICS FOR THE POTTER — by Ruth M. Home—*University of Toronto Press*—$4.50.

by Melwyn Breen

A BOOK that is at once a practical manual, a history and a scientific discussion of the art of ceramics, this should be of invaluable service to those whose hobby or profession in the field calls for a specialized knowledge of materials and methods in the designing, construction and firing of clays. Miss Home has been long associated in the field, as a historian, member of the Ontario museum staff and lecturer on the subject. Her book is designed, as she states, to present technical problems of pottery making in language as non-technical as possible. She has written the book in such a way as to anticipate and answer the questions that an amateur or non-technically versed potterer might put to a ceramics engineer.

Miss Home includes chapters on such topics as "Clays: Their Classification and Uses" and "Their Characteristics"; "The Effect of Heat on Clays"; "Glass"; "Enamels"; "Shaping": in short, she provides both a wealth of information to the laymen as well as excellently accomplishing the intention of providing technical information palatably and easily presented to the workers in the field.

Food and Fun

PAPA'S TABLE D'HOTE—by Maria Sermolino —*Longmans, Green—$3.50.*

by J. L. Charlesworth

PAPA of the title was an Italian immigrant to New York in 1892, bringing with him his bride, his mother, very little money but an unquenchable optimism and an unbounded faith in his ability. The faith was justified, for after a short period of hard times, natural to an immigrant who was still a stranger to American ways, he found the work that suited him and went on from success to success.

This work was managing an Italian restaurant in Greenwich Village, where his daughter, Maria, who writes his story, was born a few years after the family's arrival. Papa found the restaurant by a stroke of luck, just when the owner, Madame Gonfarone, was beginning to find the burden of running it single-handed too much for her. Under Sermolino's management it expanded and kept on expanding, and before long he was made a full partner. Gonfarone's, specializing in Italian dishes before New Yorkers generally knew much about such delicacies, became one of the places for both native New Yorkers and out-of-town visitors to go. Reading the menu of a typical meal, priced at 50 cents, with a pint of red wine included, one can easily understand why.

Maria and her sister had an unconventional but exciting childhood, of which she tells with the gusto that characterized her father. There was always gaiety in the family whether the cause of it was exactly proper by American standards or not. Papa, though a tremendous worker and an excellent businessman, was always easygoing and kindly in his personal relations, and his daughter has made clear why he was loved by his customers and staff as well as by his family.

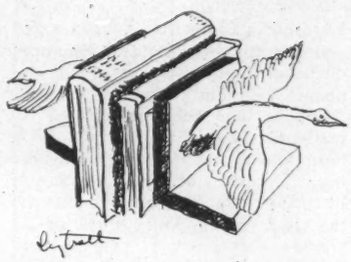
On Covering Up

WHAT PEOPLE WORE—by Douglas Gorsline —*Macmillan—$8.75.*

by Bernice Coffey

ALL CLOTHING probably originated with the loincloth, and the ancient world was a society in which one general style of clothing could survive for thousands of years because the rulers, nobles, priestly classes, and warriors maintained themselves in absolute power over the great masses of people. It was the civilizations of the Western world that developed increasing insistence on class emancipation or individualism, reflected in dress as well as in other cultural patterns.

Exaggerated styles, whenever and wherever they have occurred, were symptomatic of the attitudes of the times, a flaunting of idleness, ostentation, and a clear statement of wealth as well as nobility of birth. Incidentally, such ostentation often was accompanied by the most rudimentary regard for cleanliness or principles of hygiene. For instance, a by-product



of the elaborate powdered and pomaded headdresses worn by the upper crust during the early years of George III's reign was a jewelled ivory or wooden rod carried by milady to dislodge vermin in the elaborately built-up superstructure.

This book is not only one to cherish as a work of reference, it is also full of entertaining reading, and looking, for anyone interested in a panoramic view of the feathers, fine and otherwise, with which man either for vanity's sake or practical purposes, has concealed his nakedness throughout the ages.

The line drawings (1800 of them, with 12 pages in color) are the work of the author, a noted illustrator, etcher and painter, who created them from contemporaneous sources—a fact that imparts an unusual feeling of unity and continuity to a work that spans the not inconsiderable period 2750 BC to 1925 AD.

Solemn and Sure

HEMINGWAY, The Writer as Artist—by Carlos Baker—*Saunders—$6.00.*

by John Creed

THIS full-length study of Hemingway deals in a solemn, pedantic and even aggressive way with the man and with the works, yet the author has performed a valuable service in presenting an exact literary history of his subject and at the same time presenting idea after idea about the works and their significance. Mr. Baker seems often, however, to go out of his way to silence criticism and seems not to be able to bear the slightest aspersion on Hemingway's career.

Though written in a style that sometimes seems unnecessarily difficult, his book is thorough and complete and if also a little over-solemn is also written with both reverence and knowledge.

The Jungle Story

IMMACULATE FOREST—by W. R. Philipson— *Ryerson—$3.00.*

by Carlton McNaught

GEOLOGISTS have long believed that in remote times a vast plateau stretched across South America from the Andes to the Atlantic Ocean. Hills and mountains in the three Guianas, in Venezuela and in Colombia have yielded botanical evidence that they were once parts of such a plateau. But the Macarena Mountains, between the inner slopes of the Andes and the headwaters of the Amazon, had never been explored until Dr. Philipson of the British Museum led an expedition up their forested valleys and peaks.

Only after weeks of toil through jungle growth and across swollen rivers did the link reveal itself in a lonely fern peeping from a crevice in the escarpment overlooking El Mico. Aided by packmules and a small plane, the party set up bases from which long sorties were made into the mountains. They encountered herds of wild pigs, monkeys in profusion, jaguars, armadillos, electric eels, exotic birds, flowers, butterflies—a fascinating variety of plant and animal life.

Dr. Philipson's book shows us all this through the eyes of a professional naturalist, and enables us to share the thrills of a continuous battle with tropical nature in a region hitherto unplumbed. The volume is well illustrated with photographs and maps.

Beginning At Home

THE ROLE OF GROUPS IN WORLD RECONSTRUCTION — by Charles E. Hendry — *McLeod—$3.75.*

by B. K. Sandwell

THIS book by the Director of the University of Toronto's School of Social Work is so much better than its title that one feels certain that the title was imposed upon the author by UNESCO or some similar authority. Worse still, it begins with an Opinion Poll on the Role, etc., from group workers around the world.

Now the role of groups is so absolutely different in China, Germany, Norway and Canada that there is absolutely nothing but confusion to be gained from an opinion poll on that subject collected from 50 different countries. It is not until Dean Hendry begins applying his own analytical powers, and reporting his own very perceptive investigations on the spot, that we begin to get at the meat of the matter. And finally, in the last 30 pages of the book, we arrive at Part 3, Some Implications for Social Policy, which establishes with great clarity and good sense nine points of the richest value for all who are concerned with the effort to make over the world of today into something more suitable for the progress of the human race; and those nine points are entirely Dean Hendry's own invention—stimulated, of course, by his contacts and his reports from other investigators.

The first point is that world reconstruction includes everybody: the world will not be properly reconstructed without quite a lot of reconstruction in Canada. That is vital, and is almost always forgotten. The second point is that it is a form of social therapy, not a substitution of economics for evangelism. It is doubtful if "a military or semimilitary occupation is capable of achieving the kind of social therapy required." In any case it must be achieved through "indigenous native personnel, groups or organizations." The last point emphasizes the need for scientific research into all the factors involved.

I particularly liked the wisdom of Dean Hendry's observation that: "Personality can wilt under protective indulgence quite as well as under thought-control."

The Heritage

THE PILGRIM SOUL—by Anne Miller Downes —*Longmans, Green—$3.50.*

by Hal Tracey

A PIONEER story of almost epic proportions, this historical novel is about Dolly Copp of New Hampshire, who in 1820 joined Hayes Copp in the struggle against the wilderness. Hayes Copp tackled the virgin forest alone, hacking out a home for Dolly, and together they raised a family of four, watching the wilderness melt away as the years passed and comparative civilization moved in.

Anne Miller Downes has recreated in faithful detail all the trials and rewards of pioneer life. She has also recorded the growth and inevitable break-up of a family, and the reactions of its members. Side by side the two chronicles develop, and it is hard to say which is the more fascinating. There is interplay between the two themes, and they are woven into a satisfying whole as the legend develops under skillful handling.

One can only admire once more the prodigious strength and endurance of the frontier men and women who peopled both this country and the U.S. There are many Dolly Copps in the history of both, and it is good to have them recalled to mind by those who can lay bare the secrets that made them great.

BUY YOUR NEW BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S
BOOKSHOP
100 YONGE ST., TORONTO
Mail Orders over $5.00 Postpaid

Some Air History

THE FATED SKY — by Air Chief Marshal Sir Phillip Joubert—*Ryerson—$4.50.*

THE CROWDED HOURS: The Story of "Sos" Cohen—by Anthony Richardson—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.25.*

FLAMES IN THE SKY—by Pierre Clostermann —*Clarke, Irwin—$3.00.*

by John Yocom

A NEW trio of books about air heroes and air combat cover some hitherto unpublished material. Joubert's book is first rate autobiography. The Cohen biography concerns an amazing character who received a DFC when he was 70, but Cohen's chronicler spins out the fine career with such weak dramatic devices that he spoils ace material. Airman Clostermann knows his World War II flying first hand as a French pilot in the RAF and gives a handful of critical air situations on the German and Japanese fronts.

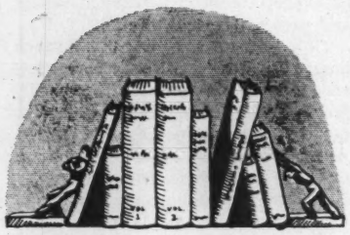
Air Chief Marshal Joubert has had forty years of flying. He received his instruction in 1912—one hour and fifty minutes worth at his own expense; he received his wings for flying 16 miles from Farnborough to Guildford. Joubert was war-flying early in 1914 on reconnaissance. Then came operations against zeppelins with dog-fights fast following. But for World War II, Joubert the ace became Joubert "the brass". He had a big hand in setting up the valuable Enemy Early Warning System (Radar), directed air defence fighter operations, was Officer Commanding Coastal Command, served on the South East Asia Command staff before his retirement.

Joubert's recounting of his air career reveals a surprisingly charming —even homy—personality for a military leader, but the same story packs much historical information—some of it "back room" talk—about the military side of our troubled times. Such a record makes an otherwise stale and over-pessimistic last chapter, about the existence of a civilized world, seem perhaps peculiarly prophetic.

Lionel Cohen was nicknamed "Sos" for Sausage at prep school. Today, at 77, "Sos" is still going strong. He has fought in four wars (*vs.* the Matabele in Africa, the Boers, the Germans 1914-1918 and 1939-1945), for four sovereigns and in all three services. His record in the East German African theatre in the First World War won him a DSO and MC. Cohen slipped into the RAF in 1939: he was an important administrator of the RAF Volunteer Reserve and had an observer's wing. In 1939 the RAF was ready to take over the Reserve *in toto*—old man Cohen and all. But 64-year-old Cohen was no has-been and he wanted no desk job. He managed liaison employment with Coastal Command, flew inspection ops and managed to wiggle out of sticky "do's". Pity that the Cohen biographer found this literary "do" so sticky and didn't handle it better.

Clostermann writes air stories with an uncommon mixture of authenticity and narrative. People like Max Guedj and "Screwball" Beurling are set in their proper environments and their exploits followed excitingly. The accounts include both drama and ample service aircraft information. Drama of air combat rose to climaxes on many fronts but none higher, as Clostermann reports, than in the air drops to the Warsaw uprising in July, 1944. The Russians double-crossed the Poles, pulled back their soldiers and refused allied relief planes landing privileges in the Soviet.

Churchill fumed and ordered all the air relief possible but Roosevelt refused to press the case against Russia—and hundreds of thousands of Poles were slaughtered and brave airmen (Poles and South Africans of the RAF's Special Duties squadrons) were "sacrificed on the altar of Roosevelt's friendship with Stalin." Lesson: even great air bravery finds the do's sticky when hampered by political caution.



Elephant People

THE CURVE AND THE TUSK—by Stuart Cloete —*Collins—$3.50.*

KOMOON—by Heinrich Oberjohann—*McClelland & Stewart—$3.75.*

by David Jones

UNDER a giant baobab tree, deep in the African forest come men and animals, motivated by long-ago things in their past to a date with destiny. More than half a century before, a great bull elephant was wounded here by a white hunter whom he killed and every 20 years the elephants come back, to smash down the growth which absorbed the juices of the crushed hunter in their roots. Under the tree lives Mashupa and nearby his wife N'Tembi with their baby; two natives who lived on the fringes of the white man's civilization and married, not knowing that by ancient tribal custom their marriage was taboo, both being of the elephant totem.

Here the great white hunter, the Englishman Carew had honeymooned and now, his wife long dead he comes on a last hunt for the great bull elephants, with him a barrel of spirits in which to ship back his pickled remains, for here he hopes to die. With him too is the young Portuguese hunter Maniero who is succeeding to his mantle. But in Maniero's mind is the vision of the white thighs of his friend's beautiful wife, the Senhora Ferreira, of which she had given him a glimpse to speed his return, as her lover.

Under the baobab tree the stage is set for destiny, a destiny motivated by the pagan native superstitions rooted far back in the mists of antiquity and related to the animals; motivated also by the religion of modern man in the things which it says thou shalt not do and having, as a common denominator, the baobab tree. So they come to their predestined ends.

"Komoon!" means elephant. The writer, an incredibly hardy specimen, who loved horses more than men or women, lived beside a wild elephant herd—as close as a cowboy to his cattle—in the Lake Chad region of Central Africa for four years. He captured young elephants and he tried to raise them. In this, one of the most amazing stories of painstaking research among elephants there is a tremendous fascination induced by the sheer courage of the narrator. In his avocation, that of a collector of the animals, he has certainly found his true niche in life.

The Real Flavor

CHARTER PILOT—by Jack Hambleton— *Longmans, Green—$3.00.*

by John Paul

THERE is an all-Canadian-boy quality about Hambleton's stories that is all too rare in Canadian juvenile literature. It is not simply a matter of place names or settings. It is an intangible Canadianism in the plot and characters that makes the stories quite un-American or quite un-anything else. Scott Young managed to get it in his recently published "Scrubs on Skates", but newspaperman Hambleton through successive boys' stories has developed it less consciously.

This "Bill Hanson story" concerns the life of a charter pilot working on a hydro project in the Ottawa River Valley. His plane, called the *Fisher* after a carnivore that "travels on land, swims, climbs and tackles almost anything", sees Bill through a variety of assignments as he expedites construction of the big electrical works. Earlier as a test pilot, Bill works along with the designers of new type aircraft as their plans move, step by step, from drawing board to first flight.

Wisdom at Ninety

SHAW'S CORNER — by Stephen Winsten — *Ryerson—$3.50.*

by Bernard Keble

THE previous volume by this author took the record of his conversations with GBS up to 1945. This continues it up to Shaw's death in 1950. It is interesting as a portrait of a once brilliant mind at the age of 90, and also as evidence of Mr. Winsten's extraordinary devotion, but it is neither pleasant nor amusing. About some matters, if we can assume that at 90 and with a very intimate friend Shaw ceased to pose and spoke the truth, it may shed some light on his personality, but quite obviously, for a great deal of the time he was still posing.

There are occasional flashes of wisdom if not of wit. A lady asked GBS how he would describe the age in which we live.

"The paper age. The gods of today are paper gods created by the newspapers. I know because I'm one of the creations."

Some Aspects Missing

THE ROYAL STORY—by Richard J. Doyle— *McGraw-Hill—$2.50.*

by Franklin Davey McDowell

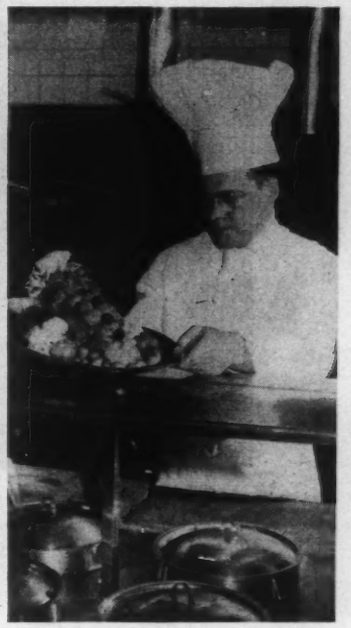
INFREQUENTLY a book comes to the reviewer's desk that demands he try and ferret out the author's purpose in writing it. The Royal Story is such a book. Had Richard Doyle the Coronation Year in mind when he wrote we must commend him for compiling an interesting and instructive work, even if somewhat irregularly organized. He takes the reader through a maze of tradition and legend which spans almost a thousand years. His descriptions of the ceremony and the various items of the Crown Regalia are set down in detail with origins and modifications.

If Mr. Doyle's intention, as indicated by the title, was to set down "The Royal Story" we fear he failed to measure up to his title requirements. To us, at least, it would seem that insufficient attention has been given to the drama and intrigue concealed behind the throne, and it is unfortunate that his source material was not checked more closely. To take one example: he accepts the fiction of Eleanor of Castile sucking the poison from the arm wound of her Crusading husband, later Edward I, and ascribes the incident to "Chroniclers of the Crusades." This story was invented a century, or two, later.

There are other omissions and interpretations that the author has made, voluntarily or involuntarily, with which we differ. Apart from such criticism, however, we feel that the work is a timely one for the Coronation Year, even though we are somewhat mystified by the "royal arms" reproduced on the dust jacket in full color and console ourselves with the thought that the artist intended the arms to represent that of the Stuart kings but slipped a bit in his research work.

—Peter Kay

HAND-HOOKED rugs framed in natural wood and recessed into the walls bring a spirit of old French Canada into the dining room of the Lachute Golf and Country Club. These are two of more than a dozen such rug pictures in the club.



JEAN PAUL, first chef at Lachute, puts final touches to Duckling Orange.

WORLD OF WOMEN

COLOR AT LACHUTE

by Elizabeth Watson

DARING TO BE as lavish as nature with color combinations, Gilbert Ayers, one of Canada's clever, young industrialists, has built and decorated a golf club for Lachute, Que., in the Laurentian foothills, which is the talk of the country.

Interior decorating is only one of Mr. Ayers' hobbies. He says if he ever loses his job as president of the Ayers Woollen Mills he will take up interior decorating or become an architect. Although he breaks decorating rules with a Gallic shrug and the comment, "Other fellows made those rules, I'll make some of my own," his original ideas have resulted in a club which is so outstandingly French Canadian in character that it is the delight of visitors from all over the world.

One of the main tourist attractions of Quebec is the quality of French Canadians to be themselves, to develop their own arts and crafts, colorful houses and distinctive cuisine. "Why copy American tastes, when we have our own," is a general remark which is strongly born out in the club's sophisticated use of colorful Quebec catalogne, Canadian Provincial furniture, habitant hooked pictures and hand braided rugs against backgrounds of natural or stained plywood, bright rough plastered walls or flowered wallpapers. Resisting the wear and tear of spiked golf shoes, deep piled wall-to-wall carpets cover the floors throughout the entire club with the exception of the ballroom and the kitchen.

In the unusual and vivid dining room yellow canaries sing in their cages around the balcony, while in a small lounge off the large main bar visitors can relax and watch goldfish and many-hued tropical fish swimming lazily around the tanks. The aquarium is composed of two glass tanks set flush with the pine panelled wall and planted with waving sea grasses and sparkling stones to simulate the ocean floor.

Color reaches an all-time high in the bizarre treatment of the locker rooms. Gaudy flowered broadloom sets the pace and shiny blue, red, yellow and green arborite is used alternately on the lockers. Colorful tile brightens the showers, and in the ladies' locker room rows of vanity tables with double mirrors and perfume atomizers chained to each makes the after golf beauty ritual a luxurious pleasure.

PERHAPS the most popular room in the club is the rainbow hued Catalogne lounge with its inviting chairs and lounges. A copper hooded fountain in the centre of the room is transformed into a fireplace in the Fall. From the baby grand piano and the Hammond organ in the catalogne panelled alcove at one end of the room, Phil and Ray Ladacour fill the club with music every day from the cocktail hour to midnight.

Only in the kitchen do the pulsating colors give way to spotless white tile and gleaming stainless steel. With a total club staff of approximately 40, the kitchen has nine and the dining room five and is equipped to serve an average of 200 meals a day. The record to date is 700. The fine quality of the French cuisine is drawing gourmets who delight in finishing a satisfying round of golf over a delicious dinner.

Color steps outdoors through the large, modern pro shop into the vistas of one of Canada's championship courses—velvet greens and fairways against a background of maples, white birch, tall pines and fragrant cedars. A course that has drawn many "greats" in the golfing world to test their skill at the Annual Lachute Open, not the least of whom were Bobby Locke and Babe Didrickson, the famous Bauer sisters, Dr. Cary Middlecoff, "Skip" Alexander and many of Canada's well-known professionals. Last year, after being the guest attraction at the Open in July, Julius Boros, present United States Golf Champion, asked if he might return in the fall after his strenuous competitive circuit to relax and enjoy a "busman's holiday" at Lachute. With a membership of over 700 from the Lachute District, Montreal and Ottawa, the club welcomes visitors and transient play.

How far afield Lachute's name is spreading is illustrated by the visit of a good-will mission of important notables from France who were entertained recently at the club at the instigation of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce. The mission included many from educational, religious and civil spheres, the president of the Banque de France, principals of universities, leading lights in the faculties of law, medicine and civil engineering. It was felt that Lachute would be representative of French Canada and in the warm hospitality of its colorful club, age-old relationships would take on added understanding and appreciation.

WORLD OF WOMEN

SIZING THINGS UP: l. to r. Mrs. Mary Humphries, Toronto, CAC Textile Convener; Mrs. Dorothy Walton, Oakville, Ont., President, CAC; and J. E. Hanna, Canadian Gov. Specifications Board, Ottawa.

THE LARGE AND THE SMALL OF IT

by Kay Rex

—Yamada

SEPARATES offer few sizing problems. Shown above, a velveteen halter top, with circular ruching-trimmed taffeta skirt. By Morris Watkin.

IT'S CLOSE TO FIVE YEARS since the women of Canada first wagged a finger at the garment trade and said they wanted better-fitting clothes for themselves and their children.

A fairy godmother in the person of the Canadian Government Specifications Board at Ottawa recently set out to grant their wish when it called a half-day meeting of consumers, technical experts, representatives of the trade and government, to talk things over.

The result: a committee was set up, composed of manufacturers, retailers and consumers, to study the sizing question and to report its findings to the Standards Division, Trade and Commerce Department, with a view to establishing a Canada Standard for sizes in ready-made wear for women and children.

It was a red-letter day for the Canadian Association of Consumers.

Since 1947 this doughty organization, described as a "sounding-board for what women are thinking" has pursued a fit-'em-all crusade on behalf of the half-million women it represents.

Impelled by complaints from women of all sizes, it has tugged at the arm of government for a Canada Standard label and wheedled manufacturers to look into their sizing practices.

Strategy in its approach to the trade couldn't have been better.

First of all it showed manufacturers and retailers how ill-fitting garments were costing them thousands of dollars annually. The industry paid good money for "wear and tear" every time a woman had to try on a half dozen dresses before she could find one to fit her. Garments bought and later returned meant a loss to the trade. Time wasted in exchanges resulted in frayed tempers and a consequent decline of goodwill.

Then the CAC learned that some form of standardized sizing existed in the armed forces. If there were standards for clothes for the men and women in the services why couldn't there be standards for civilian consumers?

Fate, in the person of a motherly little woman from Britain, also helped the consumer cause.

Last spring Mrs. A. W. Wakefield, then chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the 50-year-old British Standards Institute, visited Canada to see whether this country would accept British garments bearing a new system of sizes based on body measurement which had become popular overseas. It was much along the lines of what Canadian women had been telling home manufacturers that they wanted.

THE NEW SYSTEM is based on more variations in measurement than the old. This, together with results of a sizing survey made in the United States and a garment-size study done by the Ontario Research Foundation will be studied by the new Committee when it holds its first meeting in mid-January.

Specifically, the CAC wants some form of clothes sizing based on body measurements which will approximate the figures of as large a proportion of the feminine population as possible.

Certainly the CAC is aware that some women are sprouts and some bean-poles. A few are willowy while their sisters waddle.

Over the years the housewives and office-workers got into the habit of merely nodding sympathetically when a friend said: "I simply can't find a thing to fit." That's all over and done with. CAC enlightenment has set in. Now they're certain there's nothing the matter with their figures. They claim what's needed is for the manufacturer to revamp his idea of the all-Canadian girl.

The CAC and those it represents feel some overall series of measurements is necessary which will make allowances for chunky-hipped women in one part of Canada and a long-legged population in another.

Uniformity, too, is necessary. As one CAC member put it: "There are 36's that 'fit large' and 36's that 'fit small.'" In other words sizes vary according to a manufacturer's interpretation of an average figure. A woman who takes a size 36 garment in one "make" may find she only needs a size 34 in another.

Sizing in children's wear has been giving mothers just as much, if not more trouble than their own clothes problem. "How can you expect a boy of six to get into a playsuit made for a six-year-old but which fits his four-year-old brother," one mother complained to the CAC.

The meeting in Ottawa was told about a mother who ordered a ski-suit for her child—to find that it had a hood big enough for an adult. It also was too big in the shoulders and long in the arms. Waist and leg measurements were correct.

"And it was for a normal child too," said Mrs. Mary Humphries of Toronto, convener of the CAC textile committee who together with the president, Mrs. Dorothy Walton of Oakville, Ont., presented the case for the consumer.

Among those represented at the conference were the Montreal Dress Manufacturers Guild, National Associated Women's Wear Bureau, National Garment Manufacturers Association, Canadian Retail Federation and the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.

All were assured by Mrs. Humphries that the CAC is not after sweeping changes in the industry so much as it wants to see the faults corrected.

One of the representatives of the trade suggested that any great change in sizing practices might result in an increase in price. Further, "high-style"

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

FASHION

PARIS COMES TO LONDON

by Alison Settle

THE EVE of Coronation Year sees an upsurge of activity in London's business world of fashion and women's requirements. Business premises are being shifted westward towards Grosvenor Square and Park Lane: decorators are devising delicate color schemes in pale greys, pinks and blues. New and elaborate beauty-treatment premises are opening. Embroiderers and fur workers are being actively advertised for: skilled millinery hands of the first rank are no longer to be got because the milliners' workrooms are already overflowing with business.

In the fashion field, the "wholesale couture" collections designed and made in London to be sold by two of England's leading dress-manufacturing firms by the Paris designers Christian Dior and Pierre Balmain are symptomatic of this liveliness. Pierre Balmain's London-created collection, shown by Rembrandt in their wholesale showrooms, was small, beginning with featherweight Yorkshire worsteds and flannels, continuing first with white summertime dresses and jackets, and ending with a series of brilliant cocktail and garden-party clothes in British silks. They are to be sold in leading stores at prices set modestly at between fifteen and twenty-five guineas.

CHRISTIAN DIOR'S London-made collection, shown at the Savoy Hotel, was, on the contrary, dramatically important, including just over ninety garments whose selling prices may range from thirty up to a hundred guineas when sold in the big stores, partly owing to the richness of the fabrics (ninety per cent British) which he has used, but chiefly owing to the lavishness of the embroidery. Mr. Dior is delighted to find that the leading art schools here with dress design departments have taught excellent embroidery methods to their pupils, who are now working admirably with experienced older women brought back to the workrooms after years in which only a minimum of such fine work has been ordered.

Among the British textiles used, Christian Dior (London) is using polished flannels for suits, often in navy-blue, also in a blend of grey and primrose, made with slim skirts and jackets whose peplums are built out cage-wise over the front hip-bones, as in the manner which he used for elaborate dresses in his collection of last July. Revers are few, replaced by collars some three inches wide and, like the hems of many of his clothes, left softly unpressed. Peplums of jackets and skirts of suits are cut to incline very slightly backwards, skirtlines and jacket hems being an inch to two inches longer at the back, but so quietly done as to be almost unnoticeable to the eye. His skirts, although pencil slim in front, either fold back behind the hips or have (his day-time signature effect of this winter) three long pleats at the back, the centre one shorter and inverted, the outer ones long and folding backwards.

ACCESSORY details include the wearing of small organza neckerchiefs in white, knotted at the throat into rabbit-ear ends or twisted into beads at the throatline; also double-headed, jewelled pins thrust into the fabric at left shoulder and hipline.

Face-cloth coats for town wear are closely fitted, unbelted, very slim, with deep vents at centre-back of skirts for easy movement, and slim sleeves seamed on the outer-arm; they have wide, smooth revers and may be in navy, black or a rose-red shade.

Christian Dior was charmed with the London silks and organdies offered him and chose several of those which have an all-over pattern, richly colored, of flower-heads, some in blues and greens combined, others in rose to scarlet tones. The little scribbled pattern on white which he used in earlier collections continues, but not so frequently. Most of these dresses, though deep cut in front, are modestly covered on the shoulders, even when provided with waist-length matching jackets.

The covering of shoulders marks the difference between day-time dresses of this kind and evening clothes, whether short length (between ten and seven inches from ground) or long. The majority of Dior's evening clothes in his London collection are ground length, many of the skirts trailing on the ground behind.

A collection hardly less beautiful than this was that of Frederick Starke, who is reckoned leader of London's wholesale couture. He, too, uses "romantic" British silks, some crisp as parchment, others gentle; he likes silks (woollens also) woven with a blend of nylon, also a blend of Manchester cotton with nylon. His morning dresses are often, like Christian Dior's, in featherweight flannels. His elegant suits, cut in the manner of the "Corinthian bucks", the elegant young men of the Regency period at the opening of the nineteenth century, are usually in worsted.

The majority of evening dresses are now embroidered, as Arthur Banks makes them in his new collection, down the front of the dress only, in the correct manner for Coronation robes, since peeresses do not wish to spend hours on end sitting on beadwork embroideries which in any case would be hidden by the crimson robes of ceremony.

ENGAGEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander Brockie of Toronto announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Isabel, to Arthur Edward Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Edward Davis of Toronto. The marriage will take place on Friday, January 30th, at seven o'clock, at the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, Toronto.

BEAUTY

OLD FRIENDS AND NEW

by Isabel Morgan

NEWS of the new—

—a lipstick that is custom-made while you wait. And you won't mind waiting the few minutes required for the process is a fascinating one to watch. Tiny cylinders of lipsticks (ranging in color all the way from blue-red to pale yellow) are placed in a silver pan that's no bigger than a 50-cent piece. As each color is brought out its number is listed on a "prescription" form. The little pan is then heated over a small electric gadget, and the melted lipstick colors are stirred and blended together into a heavenly shade of red, then poured into the mold.

After a moment of cooling, the lipstick is removed from the mold and placed in a swivel case ready for use. Along with it you are given the "prescription" so that you may have a duplicate made of your custom-made lipstick at any time. By Mary Chess.

—Elizabeth Arden fans in Toronto are due for a surprise next time they go shopping at Simpson's, for the counter where Arden preparations have been dispensed for many years has been transformed into a smartly recessed shop, complete with a miniscule treatment room. All this happened when an army of architects, carpenters, plumbers, electricians and painters were turned loose on a large space that hitherto had been an arcade of shops along the Simpson front. Walls of the new shop are papered in a delicate yellow and gray design on white ground; the counter is the typical Blue Grass blue—and even the cash register loses its coldly commercial look in its coat of ivory. Crowning touch of elegance is the 14-karat cloth of gold lining the shadow boxes on the wall where the "My Love" perfume sequence is on display.

—another new cosmetic for the hair . . . this time something to gladden the hearts of all women who, secretly or overtly, have envied women with blonde hair but have never been able to work up the courage.

Richard Hudnut's "Light and Bright" is easy to use. You can't overdo the lightening and brightening process because it lightens the hair just one tone at a time. If all you are after is bright glints in hair that lacks them, one application should do the trick nicely. Those who would become several degrees more blond can govern the process by the number of times the preparation is applied.

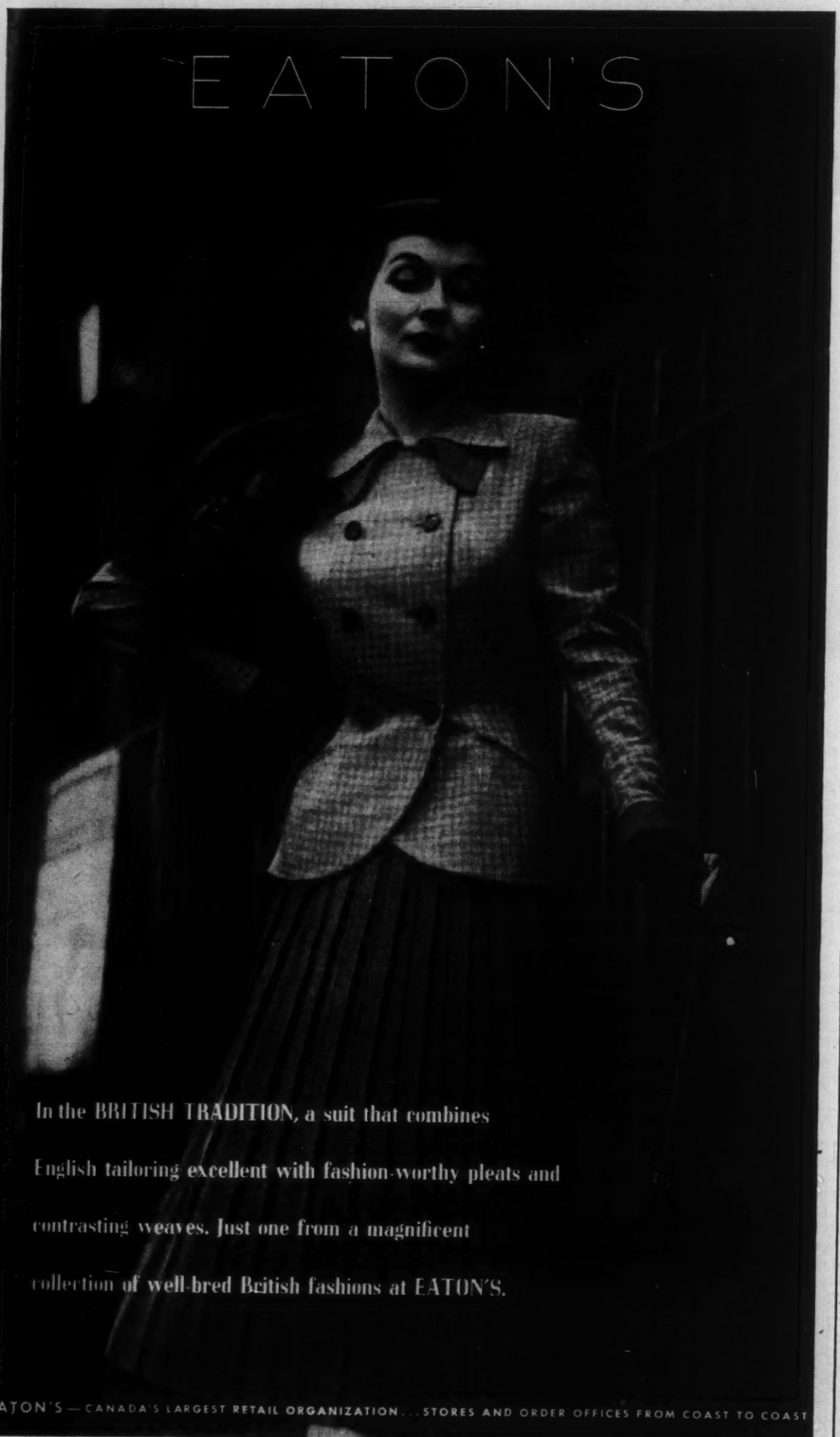
DP Until Christmas

IN THIS strange land, through our Canadian Fall,
He shrinks, uncertain of the life he sees:
The howling football mob from which he flees
Not knowing what goes on beyond the wall;
The queue that forms along a draughty hall
To wait the word of jobs; the ears that freeze
On roads with sudden snow banked to his knees.
Can he find here, familiar loves at all?

Days pass. He hears great bells, sees window glow—
A crêche within, a star, the three wise men,
And presents by a fire where children sing.
This peace on earth that we at Christmas know
He knew in childhood's days and longed for then—
And finds when we proclaim his Christ as King.

—DOROTHY WAUGH

P.F.
BISCUITS TO SERVE
WITH Cocktails . . .
Assorted Cocktail Biscuits — An Enamelled Drum containing 8 oz. of assorted savoury biscuits suitable for serving with cocktails. 95c.
Twiglets—Crisp, thin "twigs" with a piquant, savoury flavour—6 oz. in Enamelled Drum. 79c.
Cheese Wafer Sticks—Thin, crisp, "sticks" with cheese filling—6¼ oz. in Enamelled Drum. 79c.
Cheeselets—Light, cheese flavoured wafers—9½ oz. Enamelled Drum. 99c.
Cheddar Sandwich —A cheese sandwich biscuit. Comes in 8 oz. packets. 39c.
Mr. Peek & Mr. Frean
MADE BY
PEEK FREAN'S
MAKERS OF
Famous Biscuits
ENGLISH


EATON'S
In the BRITISH TRADITION, a suit that combines
English tailoring excellent with fashion-worthy pleats and
contrasting weaves. Just one from a magnificent
collection of well-bred British fashions at EATON'S.
EATON'S — CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION . . . STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

THOSE TV EYES

FAR from fearing television for its harmful effect on children's eyes, Dr. A. Lloyd Morgan, eye specialist at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, actually recommends that some of his young patients watch their favorite program regularly.

This startling answer to one of the most frequent questions about the effects of television is contained in the current issue of *Health*, published by the Health League of Canada.

"The eyes cannot be harmed by overwork or use and we encourage children to use their eyes as much as possible," writes Dr. Morgan. "Eyes are not saved by lack of use, rather an eye that is used develops much better vision than one that is not.

"If the vision is defective in one eye and the parents find difficulty in having the child use the bad eye during covering, we have even prescribed exercises using television. The child will look at his favorite program with the bad eye and in some cases the vision has improved remarkably."

Dr. Morgan adds that there are no rays that emanate from the television tube that will harm a child's eyes. Watching will bring out existing defects, however, because it requires constant attention; and if the eyes tire, or get red, or if the child develops headaches it is an indication that the youngster has some type of eye strain which should be investigated and proper treatment given.

Large and Small

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

merchandise was no place for uniform sizing.

Any increase in cost could at least partly be absorbed by the trade which would save money through less wear and tear of "try ons," said Mrs. Humphries. In any case, she added, women generally were prepared to pay more if they were certain of getting a garment that fitted.

Utility rather than "high style" clothing was giving consumers the most trouble, said the CAC representative.

In women's wear they sought sizing changes in such items as lingerie, pajamas, blouses and cheap dresses (principally wash-dresses).

In children's garments, underwear, nightwear, jerseys, sweaters, shirts, overalls, wind-breakers and snowsuits were causing the big headaches.

■ First woman elected Chairman of a district council of the Alberta John Howard Society is Mrs. R. M. Galvan of Lethbridge. The Society is a prisoners-aid group.

■ Dr. Florence Murray, a Canadian medical missionary serving in Korea under the United Church Women's Missionary Society, spent three months with Korean wounded aboard a Danish Red Cross hospital ship. In recognition of her services she has been decorated by the King of Denmark. Dr. Murray, a graduate of Dalhousie University, NS, first went to Korea as a missionary in 1921.

■ Mrs. R. G. Purcell of Fort William, has been re-elected President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario.

LIGHTER SIDE

What's Ahead, Lady Wonder?

by Mary Lowrey Ross

LAST JANUARY a contributor kindly sent me two astrological pamphlets dealing with the events of the coming year. I have been checking them over and find that both Raphael's and Foulsham's Almanacs were sound on a number of points. "International tension will continue acute"; "The nefarious activities of the Enemy in our Midst will be much in evidence"; "Carp, dace, gudgeon, roach and pike will bite in March", etc.

On the other hand Prophet Raphael guaranteed a promising "directional" outlook for President Harry S. Truman in 1952, while Prophet Foulsham was confident that the making of new arrangements in the Middle East would aid the petrol flow and solve the problem of oil shortage for the Mother Country. No mention of Mr. Mossadegh.

The prophets agreed that the prestige of the King of Egypt was endangered. However one doesn't need to be on intimate terms with the planets to know that King Farouk was headed for trouble and this prediction may be discounted. On the whole my confidence in the astrologers was rather shaken by these discoveries. For 1953 I intend to put my faith, as far as possible in the predictions issued by Lady Wonder of Richmond, Virginia.

It is true of course the wonder horse can't function except in the presence of her owner, Mrs. Claudia Fonda. This naturally leads the skeptics to suggest that Mrs. Fonda is signalling answers to Lady Wonder. However this explanation merely transfers the phenomenon without clarifying it. Which is the prodigy, Mrs. Fonda or her pet?

WE DON'T know of course how many of Lady Wonder's past predictions have fallen flat. Most of the press interviews have been issued on the sound editorial principle that when a horse gives the right answer it's news, and when the answer gives away the horse the story isn't worth printing. It is on record however that Lady Wonder completely outran the Gallop Poll on the last two American elections. It would be interesting to know what the Gallop Poll thinks of Lady Wonder, but it would be even more interesting—since it takes us out of the shaky department of statistical prediction and on to the proved ground of extra-sensory-perception—to find out what Lady Wonder thinks of the Gallop Polls.

With the darkling year of 1953 just opening up, I have quite a few questions I should like to put to Lady Wonder myself. They are all fairly serious problems, for I realize that the wonder horse is far too busy a seeress to bother with such minor mysteries as who sent me three anonymous Christmas cards, and where I put the butterfly nut of the meat chopper.

For instance:

Will the Canadian dollar go higher than the American dollar in 1953? If it does, will Lady Wonder insist on operating professionally on a dollar-parity basis, or will she consent to surrender the exchange in a three-questions-for-a-dollar interview?

WILL Finance Minister Abbott drop that nine-cent cigarette sales-tax? Will he even drop two cents in his 1953 budget?

Will the drinkers of British Columbia be allowed to sit down to their recently legalized cocktails? Will the drinkers of Saskatchewan continue through 1953 to stand up for their beer?

What is General Stalin's present state of health? Will General Tito pay that promised visit to London?

What are the 1953 plans of Syngman Rhee, of Chiang Kai-shek, and of Mr. Mossadegh? And what—just to hand Lady Wonder an easy one—is the future of ex-King Farouk?

And, finally, are horses the only quadrupeds gifted with extra-sensory perception?

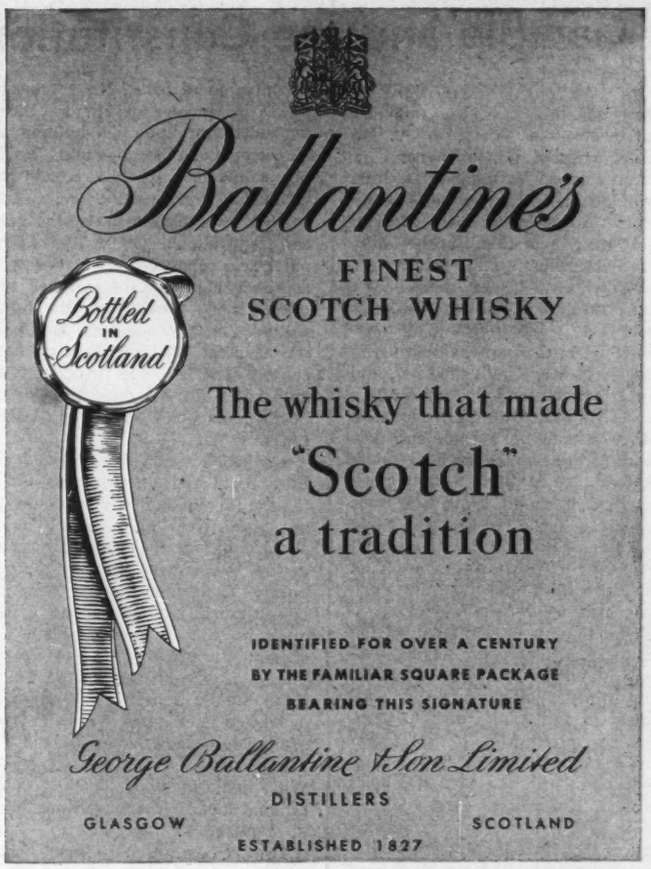
My own experience with animals is that the degree of extra-sensory perception varies widely even in the same species.

Our little maltese cat, for instance, hadn't a trace of it. For example, she would often hide her kittens in out-of-the-way places then immediately forget where she put them and rush about as distractedly as a mother whose baby has disappeared from the front of a chain store. Amy, the old persian, on the other hand fairly bristled with it. Long before we went to the country she was always aware of our plans and busy with schemes of her own.

Our current cat Lulu also shows signs of ESP. For instance she can detect the presence of liver in a heavily insulated refrigerator, three floors away. To test her powers on a higher range, I asked her, "Is there any chance that the USSR or China will accept the Indian clause on war-prisoner repatriation in 1953?"

Lulu blinked at me obliquely then fell into her favorite position—roughly that of an upended deck chair—and began washing her leg.

Probably it was too difficult an initial exercise. But even if she knew the answer and could, like Lady Wonder operate the typewriter, I doubt if she would have bothered. As far as she is concerned the human race has got itself into its present mess and can get out of it, in 1953, the best way it knows how.



BRAIN-TEASER

BY THEIR WORKS...

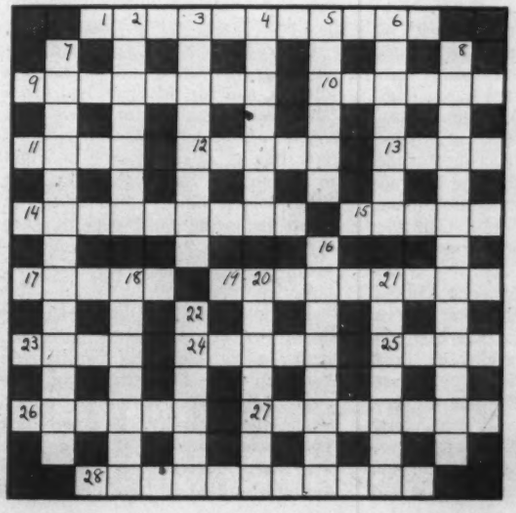
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Did the ash can get one M.S. before Hugh MacLennan finished this book? (4, 4, 3)
9. It's comparatively cool when not in a pickle. (8)
10. Where one takes a chance on getting a ticket. (6)
11. Pop the question, you droop! (4)
12. What's the cat come back with? That's it! (5)
13 and 26. One who is always one behind. (4, 2, 4)
14. Following market, will put 9s, perhaps, on the market. (9)
15. Pinch it for a miser? He won't be much richer! (5)
17. Figaro brought them to a head, no doubt. (5)
19. Under which a spy, perhaps, might lie. (5, 4)
23. Check the trunk. (4)
24. A seat for "Carmen" - - - (5)
25. - - - at the rear of the bull. (4)
26. See 13
27. They keep flies off horses with a pin. (8)
28. It would be a godsend to discover on what and where Cleopatra's chiropodist worked. (4, 2, 5)

DOWN

2. Cigarette one finds in the ash tray? (7)
3. Probably not unusual to find Drummond's man in a tin bath. (8)
4. This Queen gave Bogart the Oscar. (7)
5. "Where the bee sucks, there suck I; In a cowslip's bell I lie". (6)
6. Said to be the most effective defence. (7)
7. O I cut, I slog in a harmonious setting at C.B.C. (5, 8)
8. It's rum, Alex, 'er and I writing "The Maple Leaf". (9, 4)
16. Diving with only one lung is acting recklessly. (8)
18. Disney's fawn? No! Antonio's, perhaps. (7)
20. Does this carry your fate on its wheels? (7)
21. Like a bad 15. (5, 2)
22. A 25? A master navigator must have it. (6)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1, 16, 7. Question of the hour
9. Abject
10. Cataract
11. Pastime
12. Best man
14. See 20
16. See 1 and 20
17. Emend
18 and 27. Watch night
20, 16, 31, 14. For the time being
21. Psalm
25. Pegasus
26. Morning
29. Sprinkle
30. Raglan
31 and 28. Timeless
32. Resolution

DOWN

2. Umbrage
3. Spent
4. In time
5. Nick
6 and 31. Father Time
7. Hard times
8. Unchain
13. Chaos
15. Nectarine 19. Adelphi
22. Long ago 23. Sucker
24. Sorrel 27. See 18
28. See 31 (242)

A Gamble and the Constitution

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

How did this meet the difficulty about by-elections? Very simply. No Minister without portfolio had ever received a salary as such, even when he was also acting Minister of a department. So of course none of them would vacate their seats. But they were all full Ministers, with exactly the same powers as if they had had a dozen portfolios and a dozen salaries apiece.

What about the oaths, which figure so largely in Mr. King's speeches, and again in Mr. Hutchison's article? Just this. A Minister with portfolio took his Privy Councillor's oath, and also an oath as Minister of the department concerned. No Minister without portfolio, right down to 1930, ever took any oath as such. He took his Privy Councillor's oath, and the Prime Minister invited him to the Cabinet. That made him a full Minister, just as much as any Minister with portfolio.

In Dominion Governments from 1896 to 1926, there were lots of Ministers without portfolio who were also acting Ministers of departments (one of them in Mr. King's own Government, for months, in 1923). Every one of them had taken his Privy Councillor's oath, just like Mr. Meighen's Ministers. Not one of them took an oath as acting Minister of a department; neither did Mr. Meighen's Ministers. Every one of them performed all the functions of Ministers, including, where necessary, asking for Supply, just like Mr. Meighen's Ministers. No one ever suggested the faintest hint of impropriety.

MR. LAPOINTE charged that Mr. Meighen's Ministers were really Ministers with portfolio and had therefore vacated their seats. Mr. King charged that they weren't Ministers at all because they had no portfolios. Obviously, both charges couldn't be true. Actually, both were nonsense. The Robb motion, on which the Government was defeated (thanks to Mr. Bird's broken pair), combined both, and was therefore double nonsense.

All the Ministers were full Ministers, Mr. Meighen with portfolio, the rest without. All, therefore, had the full powers of Ministers. None, except Mr. Meighen, were Ministers of departments; so none, except Mr. Meighen, got a salary, or took an oath as Minister of a department, and none, except Mr. Meighen, vacated his seat. The temporary Government was both legal and constitutional, as the Deputy Minister of Justice and the Clerk of the Privy Council both certified at the time. It is significant that the Liberals never dared to test its legality in the only proper tribunal—the Courts—though Mr. Meighen challenged them to do so.

The notion that a Minister without portfolio is less of a Minister than a Minister with portfolio has been repudiated again and again: by Lord John Russell in 1854, by Edward Blake in 1871, and by many others. Blake's denunciation was particularly scathing: "It was argued that he was not responsible because he did not hold a Departmental office. That was a confusion of ideas. His responsibility as a Minister of His Excellency depended not upon his holding any Departmental office but upon his being a member of His Excellency's Council."

That pronouncement, by the greatest constitutional lawyer the Liberal party ever produced, has been in print for over eighty years and has been quoted many times. Yet Mr. Hutchison goes on purveying his stale partisan claptrap as if Blake had never existed. The law, the precedents, the authorities, are all clear and decisive on Mr. Meighen's side. So is common sense.

Mr. King explicitly admitted that Lord Byng had a right to refuse his request for dissolution if he could find an alternative Government which could carry on constitutionally in the existing Parliament. He did; the temporary Government was absolutely constitutional, and it won four critical divisions (one of them a vote of censure on the previous [King] Government). It was then defeated on the Robb double nonsense resolution, by a broken pair, and with its leader excluded, because some of the Progressives turned a back somersault. What made them do it? Not "constitutional logic," just a whirling nebula of nonsense.

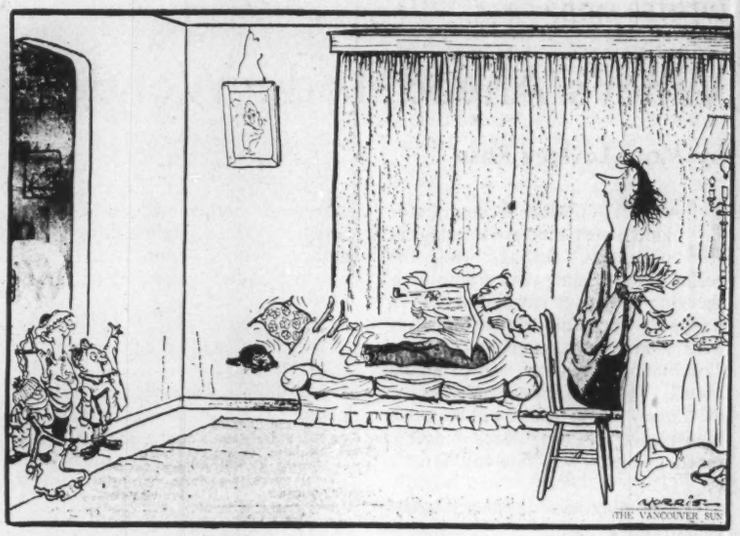
Did "constitutional logic" make Mr. Bird break his pair?

Mr. Hutchison says that, having refused Mr. King's request for dissolution, Lord Byng could not properly grant Mr. Meighen's within a week after; he should have recalled Mr. King (whose Government meantime had been censured by Parliament) and given him the dissolution. This contention of Mr. King's he calls "devastating logic."

There was no logic about it. Lord Byng did not simply refuse "a dissolution" to Mr. King and grant "a dissolution" to Mr. Meighen. What he refused to Mr. King was dissolution *before* the House could pronounce judgment, and *before* all reasonable expedients for avoiding another election had been tried. What he granted to Mr. Meighen was dissolution after the House had pronounced judgment, and after all reasonable expedients for avoiding another election had been tried. Very different.

If Mr. King, on June 26, had simply resigned, without asking for dissolution, and Mr. Meighen had taken office, been sustained for a few days, and then been defeated, no one would have dreamt of questioning his right to dissolution. To say that Mr. King could deprive him of that right by a prior unconstitutional request is to say that the Constitution should reward those who break it and punish those who obey it.

It would have been indefensible to dissolve a newly elected Parliament before every alternative Government had been tried (unless there was some great new issue of public policy, which there wasn't). It would have been scandalous to dissolve while Parliament was debating a vote of censure, and so to have prevented it from pronouncing judgment. But it was not only proper but essential to dissolve when all possible alternative Governments had been tried, and failed; there was nothing else to do.



—Norris in The Vancouver Sun

"Guess what . . . they're building a big glass greenhouse next door . . ."

On the relation of the crisis to Canada's status, Mr. Hutchison, like Mr. King, lets himself go with a whoop. In Britain, for a hundred years, no monarch had refused a Prime Minister's request for dissolution. "If the King's representative in Canada could refuse," then it would reduce "this Dominion to the status of a Crown colony." This, says Mr. Hutchison, was "the ultimate crusher." It wasn't a crusher at all. In Britain, no request has been refused because no improper request has ever been made. The power to refuse has always been fully recognized and still is. Lord Byng did only what the King could and should and would have done in the same circumstances.

THERE was one deliberate attempt to "reduce us to the status of a Crown colony" or something like it. It came from Mr. King. In his letter of resignation, he said: "In our recent conversations relative to a dissolution, I have on each occasion suggested, as I have again urged this morning, that you should cable the Secretary of State for the Dominions, asking the British Government, from whom you have come to Canada under instructions, what, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for the Dominions, your course should be in the event of the Prime Minister presenting you with an Order-in-Council having reference to a dissolution."

This advice, repeatedly proffered, and steadfastly refused, was wholly and outrageously unconstitutional. For more than 30 years, it had been definitely established that the British Government would not intervene in Canadian domestic affairs: Lord Ripon, Colonial Secretary in 1894, had flatly declared that it would be altogether improper for him to advise Lord Aberdeen whom he should choose as Prime Minister on the death of Sir John Thompson. In July, 1926, Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, explicitly reaffirmed the principle, and in regard to this very case of Mr. King's request for dissolution.

Who was defending Canadian autonomy? The Prime Minister who tried to make the Governor get his orders from Downing Street? Or the Governor who refused?

Mr. Hutchison implies that it was the autonomy cry which won the election, and for once he is probably right. Mr. King "touched the deepest Canadian instinct;" he "asked Canadians whether they were citizens of a free country or the colonists of England. If that question was valid there could be only one response from parliament and people."

"If:" but it wasn't valid; above all not from him, and he knew it. It was a fraud, and a conscious fraud, and the evidence was carefully concealed till Mr. Cahan forced it out of him when the new Parliament met, months after the election. All the time Mr. Bourassa was whipping Quebec to a frenzy with charges that Lord Byng had acted on orders from Downing Street, Mr. King knew the charges were false, a hideous injustice to the Governor-General and the British Government. Did he say so? Not he! Instead, he gave them wider currency by his declamations about Dominions and Crown colonies and 1837. All this is in print, and has been for years. All this Mr. Hutchison ignores.

What sends Mr. Hutchison into ecstasies is Mr. King's combination of this "nationalist" fraud with the "imperialist" fraud that he was defending British responsible government, and therefore the British connection. "The crowning masterpiece of King's strategy," exclaims Mr. Hutchison, "political genius. It made King. It ruined Meighen." Well, a good deal depends on what is meant by "made" and "ruined." Anyway, Mr. Hutchison's admiration of this conduct tells us a good deal about Mr. Hutchison.

There are various minor inaccuracies in the article: wrong figures, garbled motions, inconsistencies, misstatements of constitutional law and practice. But where the whole is a gigantic caricature, why bother with a microscopic examination of the parts? The thing is like a Hollywood film on the theory of relativity, and has just about the same value.

International Benefactor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

tional students. The commission proposed the creation of a federated university at Halifax, with each institution erecting its own buildings for teaching those subjects affected by religious beliefs and pooling facilities in other subjects. The Corporation offered to advance $3 million toward this end, the equivalent of six years' income from its entire Commonwealth fund.

The project foundered on religious differences and strong sectarian feelings aroused during the church union movement under way at the time. Acadia (Baptist) declined to participate. Mount Allison (Methodist) wavered and then declined, as did St. Francis Xavier (Catholic). Dalhousie (Independent with Presbyterian affiliations) and King's (Anglican) remained interested. King's College was moved from Windsor, N.S., to Halifax, where it was housed in new buildings on the Dalhousie campus, financed with $600,000 in Carnegie funds and $400,000 from public subscriptions. Dalhousie was granted $200,000 to meet prospective deficits between 1925 and 1930, and another $500,000 in 1929 for endowment. Between them, Dalhousie and King's have received $2,200,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, Acadia, $329,000, and Mount Allison and St. Francis Xavier, $150,000 each.

The end result of the project was that five campuses were reduced to four and all benefited financially both from Carnegie and from renewed vigor among their own supporters. Outside the group, the University of New Brunswick flourished under vigorous leadership and, more recently, the patronage of Lord Beaverbrook.

There are still those in the Maritimes who think the church colleges are dissipating their energies and that federation, now further off than ever because each institution has survived and enormously improved, is the final solution. The Carnegie Corporation contribution to learning in the Maritimes has totalled more than $3,100,000, an imbalance to the rest of the country which has been redressed over the years.

McGill has been the only non-Maritime university to have received more than $1 million from the corporation, about a quarter of it in the past 10 years. The University of Toronto has received about $300,000; Queen's more than $400,000; Alberta, $244,000; UBC, more than $150,000; Newfoundland Memorial, almost $300,000; Saskatchewan, $121,000; and Manitoba, $90,000.

Over and above these university grants have been several million dollars quietly distributed in pensions for university professors by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. More than $2 million has been paid to the University of Toronto staff alone and almost $1 million to the McGill faculty in this way.

In the non-university field, some of the big contributions over the years have included $125,000 to the British Columbia public library commission in the 1930's to undertake a province-wide book service. The Royal Society of Canada, which was largely launched on Carnegie funds, has received about $175,000.

THE CANADIAN Association for Adult Education has been granted $175,000, most of it in the past 10 years, and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs has received $118,000. Equally beneficial have been scores of small grants from $500 upward to art galleries, local museums, private schools, music schools, study groups and individual scholars in all parts of the country.

Many, perhaps most of these projects would have been impossible without Carnegie help. In looking for worthy causes, the Carnegie trustees have tried to fill in the valleys of social and academic endeavor, leaving the peaks to the public purse. Their activities are guided solely by a wise statement in Andrew Carnegie's letter of gift in 1911:

"Conditions upon the earth inevitably change; hence, no wise man will bind trustees to certain paths, causes or institutions . . . They shall best conform to my wishes by using their own judgment."

—Wide World

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Record Releases

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25

MAGIC FLUTE OVERTURE — *Mozart*; BARBER OF SEVILLE—*Rossini*. Arturo Toscanini gives us extended 45 rpm. versions of his own brand of sparkling interpretation. "Flute" is performed by the BBC Symphony; "Barber" by the NBC Symphony. Recording: excellent, with crisp instrumental articulation dictated by the most demanding baton in the profession. *(Victor—ERA14.)*

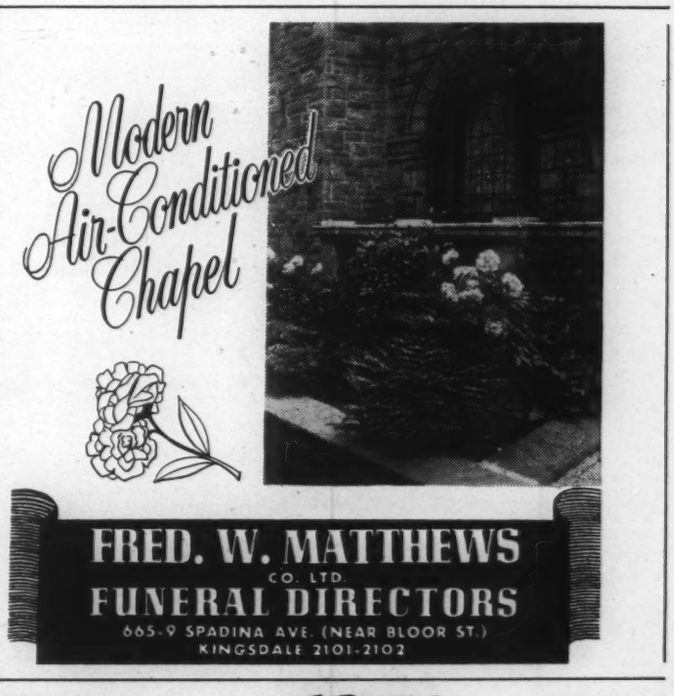
CONCERTO NO. 4—*Beethoven*. Walter Gieseking's piano is a mild-mannered partner of the Philharmonia Orchestra (conductor Herbert von Karajan) in this eloquent work. Perhaps Gieseking is too diffident. A little more robustness in the solo interpretation would have offset the occasional muffling of the piano and would have made the execution first rate. *(Columbia—ML4535.)*

BABES IN ARMS—Rodgers and Hart. Mary Martin with soft voice and the scrubbed-face school girl personality can endow just about any old set of show tunes with new grace and warmth. In this complete set from the 1937 youthful musical, Miss Martin, Mardi Bayne, Jack Cassidy, chorus and orchestra bring even the "dogs" to life. Of course, there are some fine standards in the group, too, like "Where or When" and "The Lady Is a Tramp." *(Columbia—ML4488.)*

SYMPHONY NO. 3 and SYMPHONY NO. 4 — *Brahms*. The Felix Weingartner and London Symphony Orchestra set of Brahms' four symphonies is distinguished recorded music. They make a proper base for the serious side of any collector's library. Weingartner avoids the flashy technical lushness of a Stokowski, and while missing, unfortunately, the exquisite melodic projection of a Toscanini, he always manages to bring out of his orchestra a well-rounded interpretation. His style is unmistakably balanced in the contrasting emotional content and the execution of sectional detail is superb. *(Columbia—ML4512 and ML4513.)*

CONCERTO NO. 23 IN A MAJOR — *Mozart;* SYMPHONIC VARIATIONS FOR PIANO AND ORCHESTRA — *Franck*. Walter Gieseking plays Mozart with a competent if undistinguished flow of irresistible melody and rhythm. But it is the Franck variations that give him the opportunity to display the special interpretative values for which his musicianship is noted. Cortot called these "the most perfect . . . the most lucid and finished of Franck's artistic realizations." Gieseking misses none of it and reports faithfully on all the compositional nuances. *(Columbia—ML4536.)*

SYMPHONY NO. 4 IN B FLAT MAJOR — *Beethoven*. Felix Weingartner's conducting of the London Philharmonic in this noble work can be compared directly with Georg Solti's handling of the same orchestra in the *London* series. Weingartner is more relaxed, shows less striving for the sharply defined phrasing and development. Solti's has the more brilliant values. Both express the overwhelming workmanship implicit in the score. Recording: excellent. *(Columbia—ML4504.)*

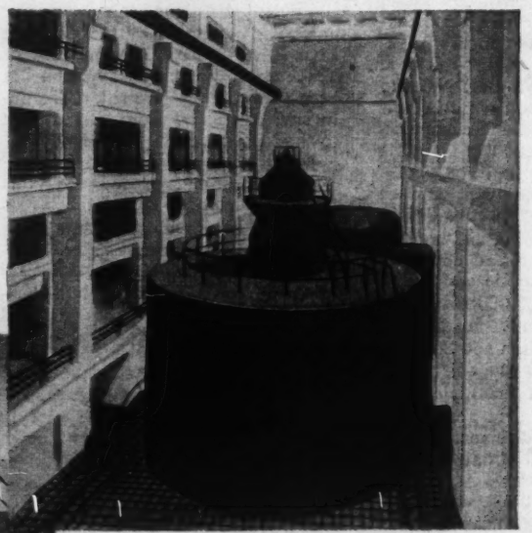


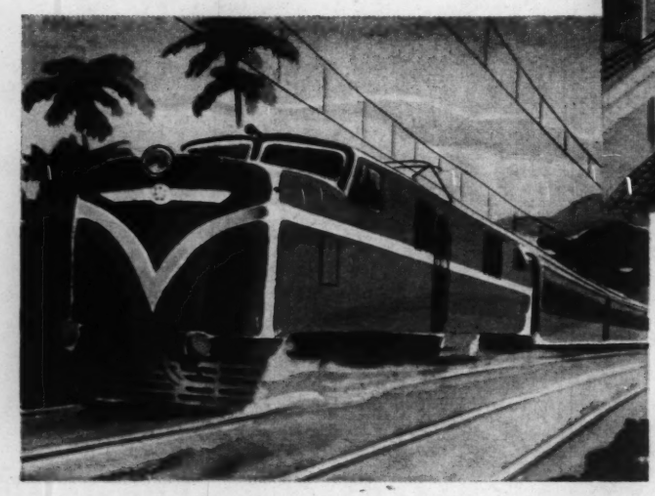
Send for your FREE copy today
Our BIG 1953
SEED and NURSERY
BOOK
Best
Ever!
148 Illustrated Pages
20 pages in full color
● Presented by Canada's largest mail order seed and nursery house. You will enjoy this friendly and informative book, cover to cover. It describes nearly 2000 subjects for your garden including many new and special items like Hybrid Tomatoes, Hybrid Cucumbers, Hybrid Onions, Blue Leaf Arctic Hedge, Rosa Multiflora seed and plants, Multiflowered Sweet Peas, Astolat Pink Series Delphiniums, Dwarf Fruits, 6-in-1 Multiple Apples, new Soil Conditioners, Midget Vegetables for small gardens, and all the best in other vegetables, flower and houseplant seeds, plants, bulbs and supplies to make your 1953 garden the finest you have ever had. Send today.
24W
DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN . . . ONTARIO

'ENGLISH ELECTRIC'

brings better living

IN CASTELO DO BODE, PORTUGAL, where the harnessing of such natural resources as water power has only recently been undertaken on a large scale, 'English Electric' 73,000 H.P. water turbines will play a vital part in the country's industrial development. This installation in Portugal is typical of units supplied by the English Electric Company to many parts of the world and during 1951 over 500,000 h. p., of water turbine plant was commissioned.





IN BRAZIL, SOUTH AMERICA, transportation forges the link between producer and consumer as it does in any great nation. Strengthening this link are 'English Electric' 3000 H.P. electric locomotives . . . swift, tough, and economical. Whether it's people or goods, 'English Electric' is providing the power and the trains for faster and better travel.

all over the world

Behind the English Electric Company of Canada stands the great wealth of experience of the English Electric Group and the research facilities of the Company's laboratories in England. The products of the English Electric Company Limited are sold in Canada through the English Electric Company of Canada Limited.

PA5218

ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Head office St. Catharines, Ontario, Offices in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Fort William, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver

Associated in the 'English Electric' Group with John Inglis Co. Limited, Toronto